The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,993 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S.S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
SIAM		3011	500	W. D. Worcester	13th May.
LUCANIA		3983	500	R. Ashdown	20th "
					TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ		4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L NOMADIC		3014	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
ARCADIA		3041	500	W. A. Whelen	7th June
LSUTLEJ		3143	650	J. le Fertitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA		3051	601	R. F. Briscoe	21st "
L OCEANIC		4179	600	H. M. Edmond	28th "
MEGARA		2136	300	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL		4300	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA		3500	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other passengers for London change vessels at Suez. Arrangements exist to call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A special tender leaves the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	13th May.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	27th "
MALWA	2959	550	G. W. Askinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3800	600	A. C. Leggia	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rate to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" " to Marseilles " 350, " 200.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	1st July. (a)
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	16th May.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June.	24th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600	30th June.	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA.	...	1,000	13th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Esmon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	650	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morea	1240	600	7th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Do.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamer for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	14th May

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Suneon House, 60, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, May 11, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. G. C. Boothby	25th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	450	Capt. R. Hutchinson	20th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3367	480	Capt. J. Harris	11th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 25th, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 2nd June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

LAN CAMERON, 2,450 tons, Capt. Kewley, 23rd May 1887.

THESE Steamers have good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, May 13th 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 16th May (on arrival of Outward Bombay Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 11, 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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In 2 lb. tins, 9 annas.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Price Re. 1-6 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

Apple.
Black Currant.
Damson.
Gooseberry.
Greengage.
Plum.
Raspberry and Currant.
Red Currant.
Strawberry.
Per tin, as. 7.
Apricot and Cherry Jam, per tin, as. 9.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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FOR SALE, AT BENNETT'S on SATURDAY next.
Owner going home.
Used for riding but also goes in harness.
Apply before the day of sale.
J. P. WATSON, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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Small, hand size	Rs. 0	12 each.
Medium "	1	0 "
Large "	1	4 "
Bath size	3	0 "
Bath Blanket	Rs. 6-0 and	9 0 "

HONEYCOMB TOWELS, As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1 each.
GLASS CLOTHS, all pure linen, Rs. 6 and 8 per doz.
D'OYLEYS, round linen Damask, Rs. 4-8 & 5-8 per doz.
WHITE TOILET COVERS, in all sizes, from 45 to 68 inches long.

Re. 1-8, 1-12, 2-0, and 2-8, each.

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AWARDED MEDALS
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DIPLOMAS AWARDED
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AND
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NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

MONSOON, 1887.

ANTICIPATING the requirements of their numerous Patrons and the difficulties and uncertainties which MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS throughout the Presidency experience in communicating with Bombay during the South-West Monsoon, TREACHER and Co., Ld., are landing from each Mail Steamer extra supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES AND PROVISIONS,
WINES AND SPIRITS, &C.,
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S SEEDS, &c., &c.,

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., LD.

Increase of Capital by Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE Shareholders of the above Company having, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 21st April, sanctioned an increase of the Capital of the Company from 5 to 10 Lakhs by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and decided that applications for the same be invited simultaneously from the present Shareholders and the general public, reserving only priority of allotment to the former, NOTICE is hereby given that information regarding the terms on which the new Shares are to be issued will be furnished on application to

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD.

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THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50. Price Rs. 2-8 per box. Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1 or Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD" is equally good. Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2. 5 "	"	2-12	do.
No. 3. 5½ "	" (thin)	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.

3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3, or 1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*

No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR" is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.

No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000

3 Boxes No. 1 or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1, or 1,000 cigars to any address in Great Brita *free of all charge to addressee.*

No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA" is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100. Rs. 15 per 1,000. 300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1, or 1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, S.W.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS set by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half Hoop	Claw-set	Rings	Diamond and Ruby	Rings
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Sapphire	
Diamond	3 Brilliants	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Emerald	
Diamond	3 do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Turquoise	
Diamond	Single Brilliant	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Opal	
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Pearl	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ENGLISH HOTEL,

HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is airy, commodious, scrupulously clean and open to the westerly breeze. It affords all the comforts and privacy desired by Ladies and Gentlemen and is near all the business Offices of Merchants and Government, and also the two Railway Stations, Boree Bunder and Church Gate, and convenient also for Tram Cars, which pass the door. TERMS—MODERATE.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

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A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BY EDMUND C. COX,

(TRIN. COLL., CAMB.),

BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE.

CONTENTS

1 Description of the Bombay Presidency.
2 Description of the People.
3 Early Hindu Civilisation.
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EARL-OF-SHAFTESBURY.

I THINK the new wing of is Hotel is a great improvement on Hotels in general in Bombay and most comfortable.
2nd December, 1886.

THE new extension of this Establishment is quite in Europe style. My family have been most comfortable
FRED. WRIGHT.
28th November, 1886.

COLONEL GRIFFITH.

A most comfortable Hotel. I got quarters in the new building and they were delightful.
10th November, 1886.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.)	Rs.	9	8
Do. Square Crown	"	9	8
Rich Dark Brown Round or Square Crown	"	9	8
Light Brown Round Crown	"	9	8
New Fawn do.	"	9	8
Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour	"	9	8
Drab Dress Ventilated and Very Light	"	14	8
Black Paris Silk Dress New Shapes	"	16	8
Silk Velvet Hunting Lined Rich Quilted Silk	"	28	0

Tweed Deer Stalkers, &c. &c.

Ellwood's improved Sun Hats and Helmets. All the New Shapes in all Sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

		Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs.	41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	"	37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	"	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	"	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	"	26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	"	26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	"	24 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock	"	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	"	26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BELGRAVIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING on the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May 1887.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of BARTON and Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's premises in Church Gate Street, in Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the additional Resolutions will be proposed :—

1. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company's business not being remunerative it is advisable to wind up the Company.

2. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed for the purposes of such winding up.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR NOWROJEE GUZDER,
Manager.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the NINETEENTH day of May 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company situate at No. 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business and such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting; and to pass the following Special Resolutions :—

BUSINESS.

(1) To pass a resolution or resolutions accepting the Resignation of Messrs. Harvey & Co., of Bombay, as Secretaries and Agents and Brokers of the Company and electing the Firm of Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodelliar & Co. to be Secretaries and Agents and Brokers of the Company in their place.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the 98th and 99th Articles of Association be and they are hereby rescinded and that the following Articles be substituted therefore respectively :—

98.—"A Member of the Firm of Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodelliar & Co., if and whilst resident in Bombay, shall be a Director *ex-officio*. If, and during such time as, no member of that Firm shall be resident in Bombay, a Shareholder nominated by that Firm and resident in Bombay shall be a Director *ex-officio*, and shall continue to act as such until he retires, or until a member of such Firm shall come to reside in Bombay and become a Director."

99.—"If and whenever the members for the time being of the Firm of Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodelliar & Co. shall hold in their own right in the aggregate less than 50 Shares in the Company, the Office of Director *ex-officio* shall cease to exist, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

2. "That Articles 102 sub-section 9 128 and 130 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting for the words 'Messrs. Harvey and Co. of Bombay,' occurring therein respectively, the words 'Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodelliar and Co.' wherever such words occur therein respectively."

By order of the Board,
HARVEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
" 1885.....£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

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II. EXTENSIONS to BOILER HOUSE, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

1. Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 3, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

2. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 19th May 1887, when they will be opened.

3. The amount of Earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 respectively, and the amount of Deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

4. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay, and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, respectively.

5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B.D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 3rd May 1887.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED per S. S. "HUZARA" a Bran New MAIL-PHAETON by "L. Fulker" of Salisbury.

1 English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, in good order, by "Kesterton."

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EURASIAN CLERK WANTED, who can write from dictation. Address, stating Reference, &c., to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA EMPORIUM.—Our Pure and Unadulterated Kangra Valley Teas are from COL. HAWES and HOUJA ESTATES, two of the Best and most Well-known Tea Gardens in India. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very desirable, Cool and Newly-painted Upper-storied BUNGLOW at Grant Road, near the Bridge. Separate Accommodation for Two Families. Also Nice ROOMS in Church Gate Street, Fort, suitable for an Office or a Residence. Apply to M. R. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium, in Church Gate Street.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Mango, Lemon and Raspberry; also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

ICES! ICES!!—Vanilla and Raspberry Cream, Pineapple, Water Ice, Cream Soda, Cold Drinks, Aerated Waters, Glaces, &c., by GORDHANDAS & Co., Wine Spirit and General Merchants.

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FOR SALE, a Handsome Chestnut Arab HORSE, 8 years old, stands 14·2. Quiet in saddle and harness. Rs. 200. Also a Set of Black Single HARNESS, by Badham, Pile and Co., Ld., Rs. 60. Apply to "B. F.," care of this paper.

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REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.

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ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

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GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes, Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, at Tract and Book Society's Buildings, Dhobi Talao, one English-Built VICTORIA PHAETON with "Hickmut" patent spring roof, in good condition, an Arab HORSE, and set of English HARNESS.

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MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

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Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Kalbadevi near the Agiary Lane and Tramway Junction and opposite to the house of Mrs. Chevalial Patell.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Canji Purbut and on account and risk of Halochand Jugoona, Chotalal Halochand and others under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage and transfer of mortgage dated respectively the 24th September 1885 and 26th February 1886.

In all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay at Kandoray, near the Agiary Lane, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay fronting the said Agiary Lane on the north side thereof containing by admeasurement 708½ square yards be the same little more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under 461 of Pension and Tax and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 69 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the second Populwady Lane, on the west by the properties of Gopalcha and Vithaldas Nurotamdas and Hamodhur Pandurang, on the north by the property of Antonio Domingo DeSousa and on the south by the said 2nd Populwady Lane and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Halochand Jugoona, Chotalal Halochand and other tenants.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per deposit at the time the lot is knocked down to his name. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer on the first story of the National Bank Building.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 12th May 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, belonging to the estate of the late Doraijee Dadabhoy Keeka viz :—

All that piece of fazendaree ground belonging to the late Janardhan Balajee, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chuneywady, in the sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Muccoond Dhalia Tooria, on the west by the property of Cursetjee Pestonjee, on the north by the property of Nanabhoy Nowroji Sethna, and on the south by the said Chuneywady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor), the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte, rich table ornaments handsome flower vases, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, Brussels carpets, superior chromo-lithographs, &c., the property of W. MAIDMENT, Esq. and others, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated spoons and forks, hot-water corner dishes, bread basket, butter pot, tea service, round and oval waiters, biscuit box, dish covers, Kappin's cutlery, tea trays, a set of French-polished blackwood and teakwood, and inlaid furniture such as square dining table, round, writing, pier, side, card, oval, wire, dressing and wash-hand tables, Madras pattern dressing table with dressing glass attached and marble-topped wash-hand tables, inlaid chiffoniers, watnot and hook-stands with mirrors dumbwaiter, side board, teapoy, Pigeon hole press, inlaid sofas and reclining couches with cushions, drawing room easy, low and arm and without arm chairs, carved round table and teapoys, a handsome bedstead by Deschamp's with bed complete, handsome double almyra with mirror glass doors, wardrobe clothes and gown presses, lady's davenport, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, screens, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, wall flower holders, Brussels and Cambay carpets, table and hanging lamps, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 16th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

15 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
8 cases colored prints.
2 " 500 lbs. gold thread.
1 " table and dessert spoons and forks.
1 " colored bedding.
1 pair best electroplated vegetable dishes.
1 ice pitcher bread fast cruet and knives and forks.
1 Wheeler and Wilson's lyratem sewing machine instand.
1 new cottage pianoforte.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office wheeram.
1 pony cart with hood and country bred mare and a set of harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, on the top floor of the houses occupied by Messrs Lang Moir & Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome table lamps, filtrate water coolers, &c. the property of T. R. Booth, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort (first floor), opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome elegantly carved blackwood and French-polished teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, superior China and fancy table ornaments and flower vases, brass and iron fourposts bedsteads with spring mattresses, Brussels and Cambay carpets, Hyderabad carpetings, superior oilpainting, jail made coir matting, &c., the property of Captain W. H. ROTHWELL.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the Colaba Road at Lower Colaba opposite the Jute Mill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bomanjee Bhiknjee Cooper, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ruttonbai, widow of Ruttonjee Pestonjee, and Framjee Ruttonjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of January 1886.

All that piece of fazendaree ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house of bungalow, cook-rooms and stables standing thereon, being parcel of the estate of Manockjee Jiwajee situate without the Fort of Bombay at Colaba road in the sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Municipality under No. 335, street No. 373, containing by admeasurement 449 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by a piece of land belonging to the said Manockjee Jivajee, on the west by the said Colaba road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, and on the south by a gulley or passage, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Ruttonbai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdas Dhurumsey and Canga, Solicitors at their office, No 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Strangers' Lines, Esplanade, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of F. F. STEVENSON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Ex. s.s, Verona.

3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coat, trousers and suits, consisting of check, worsted suiting, homespun fancy check worsted suiting, light drab super corks, light thin check, worsted cloths and indigo blue solid fine corks, light check, fancy suiting, striped worsted light check tweed, Scotch worsted fancy green corks, mix corks, twill overcoating, check suiting fancy silk diagonal, black fancy wool-back woaded solid fine corks, twill, woaded black solid honeycomb worsted, indigo blue fine corks, mix twill, fancy stripe, worsted light grey twill, light mix twill, drab, Cambridge and Oxford twill tweed, black corks, west-woaded black serge &c.

The pieces, which are about 10 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view 3 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dongersee Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, and a harmonium, a handsome light victoria, and a strong light pony cart, a handsome bay arab horse, and a strong Pegu pony, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging lamps &c., the property of H. PILE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 12, 1887.

BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....40,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....4000 000

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"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
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NOTICES

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given under, where all orders (or wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

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Travelling Kit Warehouse,
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS.....Rs. 43 per doz.
PINTS.....,, 2-12 ,,
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
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BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	£ 1,852,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurance) CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 7,570,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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	For Life.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.		10 Annual Payments.		15 Annual Payments.		20 Annual Payments.		10 Annual Payments.		15 Annual Payments.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
20	16	12	20	11	25	3	18	12	25	6	35	0	40	7	0	43	13	0	47	10	0	61	15	0
25	18	12	22	0	28	0	20	10	28	13	38	5	29	8	0	33	0	0	34	15	0	47	10	0
30	21	6	25	6	32	0	23	3	32	3	43	10	20	9	0	25	13	0	26	13	0	33	4	0
35	24	9	29	3	36	12	26	8	36	15	49	5	20	10	0	29	6	0	29	6	0	33	9	0

Special attention is called to the very

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Jumna, from Rangoon; Mobile (s), Aden; and Belgravia (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Simla (s), for Coast and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per steam s.s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—During the month of February last there was an increase of 6,710 tons in the quantity of the commodities carried on this Guaranteed State Railway.

A VILLAGE BURNT.—A Poona paper understands from Satara that a few days ago, the village of Lakhwad, in the Satara Taluka, was completely destroyed by fire. The unfortunate inhabitants are in consequence in the greatest distress, having lost their little all.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AN ENGINEER.—Mr. A. E. Wilson, the third engineer of the s. s. Mameluke, applied to Mr. Ryan yesterday for a summons for assault against Mr. Duffy, chief officer of the ship. Wilson alleged he was caught by the throat by Duffy, who also used abusive language and threats towards him. His Worship granted the process applied for.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.—A gig belonging to Mr. Ormiston, while under sail from Mazagon to the Custom House Bunder, was capsized, off the Prince's Dock, by a gust of wind, at about 2 p.m. on Tuesday. The crew, consisting of six men, were thrown into the water. Two were picked up by a police patrol boat, and others swam to a prow, which was lying at anchor near the place of the accident.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, Camatteepoora, touching the death of Jainabee, woman, aged 65 years. It was stated that the deceased had been in a melancholy mood ever since her son, her main support, had left home for Calcutta. On Tuesday evening she was found suffering from the effects of opium, and died shortly after. A verdict of suicidal death by opium poisoning was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Assaram Ramchunder and six others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Young, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, with being found gaming in a common gaming house kept by Ramchunder at Pattan Street, with cards, dice and money, on Tuesday last. The whole of the accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted. Ramchunder was fined Rs. 5, three others were fined Rs. 3 each, and the remaining three Rs. 1 each.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Overture ...Flotte Barsche .....Suppe.
Valse ...Le Plaisir d'est marie .....Ph. Fahrbach.
Selection...Linda de Chamouni .....Donazette.
Quadrille...Arabeskin .....Beodik.
Galop .....Berliner Pferde Eisenbalm ...Arditt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death Naroo Rama, aged 18 years, a labourer employed at the Stone Bunder, Mody Bay. At 9 o'clock yesterday, while carrying a heavy stone on his head, he accidentally tripped and fell, the stone striking him on the chest. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and removed immediately to the hospital, where he died from the effects of the injury shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at about 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, in a two-storied house, No. 62, Coliwada Cross Lane, owned by one Ramjee Antoba. It originated presumably through the careless use of a fire-place on the 1st floor, in a room occupied by a woman named Suckee. The woman left at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day for her native country, leaving the fire smouldering. A broken post situated near the fireplace caught fire, and the flames spread through the floor into a godown below, in which a number of cases (containing glass lamps packed with straw were stored). One of the cases having caught fire the attention of the tenants was drawn to the fact and this led to the discovery of the fire. A number of labourers, assisted by the police, broke open the place, and with a good supply of water the flames were in a short time extinguished. The damage is estimated at Rs. 421.

ARTFUL DODGERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Inspector Butterfield charged Vira Hurry and Sina Pitamber, members of the Wagri caste, and old offenders, in three cases of theft, and having in possession two silver *lotas* and other pieces of silver. It appeared from the evidence given that the accused on the pretence of begging, used to enter the houses of Bania merchants, from whom they received alms, and steal whatever they could lay hands on. On the 7th they visited the house of a Bania named Vussun Mowjee, while he was out, and begged some rice from his wife. While Pitamber was receiving the food, Hurry entered the room, took up a silver *lota* and ran away with it, Pitamber covering his escape. Being unable to arrest the thief the people in the household detained Hurry, and he subsequently informed the police of the haunts he and his companion frequented, and Hurry was apprehended. From him the police obtained further information which led to the discovery of another theft which had been committed by the accused. The men pleaded guilty and admitted many previous convictions. In sentencing them, his Worship remarked that there was no doubt that they were habitual thieves, and lived on nothing else but what they earned by their nefarious practices. Hurry was awarded an accumulated term of three years and three months' hard labour, and Pitamber was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A DEEP AND DUMB THIEF.—Mr. Ryan yesterday had before him the case in which Sewa Prag, the deaf and dumb *Soortee* servant was charged with the theft of a turban. It was asserted by Mr. L. Russell's servant, that while lying in the servant's room of his master's house, he saw the accused enter the premises, open a safe and eat some bread which he had taken from it. After finishing that witness saw him go to his turban, which was hanging on a nail on the wall, and take it off. As the prisoner was leaving with it he raised an alarm and caught him, but the accused freed himself, and dropping the turban ran way. He was subsequently arrested in the compound of the Cathedral High School. This evidence, Mr. W. Walsh, the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Grant Road, explained to the witness by what he termed natural signs and gestures. The accused intelligently watched Mr. Walsh's endeavours to explain that the prisoner was pursued after he dropped the turban, and motioned his denial, averring by signs his innocence. Mr. Ryan after recording the evidence of Mr. Walsh as to his knowledge of the accused's version of the case after his examination of him, remarked that under the Criminal Procedure Code, he was obliged to submit the case to the High Court with a report of his investigation. He was unable to deal with it. Prag Dya, the father of the accused in the last case, was convicted by Mr. Ryan for having retained stolen goods, viz., wearing apparel, in his possession. He stated in defence that the clothes had been brought to him by his son, and believing they had been given to him, he kept them. Discreding this statement, Mr. Ryan convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour in the Common Gaol.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP JUMNA, after having done trooping service between Rangoon, Calcutta and Madras, for nearly three months, arrived in Bombay harbour, yesterday afternoon, under Captain Fanshawe, from Rangoon, having cleared from that port on the 1st instant. She brought down the following transport:—7 European officers, 14 native officers, 672 men, 66 followers, and 3 horses, belonging to the Bo. Grenadiers; 2 European and 3 native officers, 72 men, 19 followers, belonging to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, Commissariat Medical Stores, and a few men belonging to details. The names of the officers [illegible] of Subaltern are:—Surgeon DIXON, [illegible] 3rd Hyd. Contingent; Lt. [illegible]

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.

A MEETING of those interested in the formation of an Artillery Corps in Bombay was held on Tuesday evening in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Brigadier-General Heathcote presiding. The following gentlemen were among those present:—Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. J. Pigott, Mr. L. Penny, Captain W. Crowder, Mr. E. M. Walton, Captain Clark, Mr. A. W. Seabrook, Captain Hodges, Mr. H. Huggett, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. J. Becksey, Captain Macaulay, Mr. S. W. Chart, Mr. Edmond Mitchell, Dr. T. S. Weir, Mr. A. de Saone, Mr. A. J. Thick, Mr. J. Wheal, Mr. Hawse, Mr. H. Bromley, and Mr. Hutchison.

The Chairman said they had met there that evening in pursuance of a resolution arrived at on the previous occasion, which was that the committee which had been formed to further the objects of the scheme should frame proposals with reference to the formation of the Volunteer Corps and meet again in a fortnight's time. The committee had drawn up several proposals which would now be laid before the meeting. He was very glad to see that there were more than fifty names already on the list of members, and that a good many more had promised to join the corps, as soon as it was formed. However, the number of fifty subscribers was quite sufficient to start the corps, and he was sure that when they went to Government with those fifty names down, they would be only too glad to accept their services. (Hear, hear.) Having once started the corps, he was equally certain that it would double its number in a very short time. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Captain Roughton then explained the nature of the proposals framed by the committee. He said that on the last occasion the committee was deputed to prepare a report, and what they proposed to do would now be laid before the meeting in the form of resolutions. The two main points on which he should have to ask their sanction were those relating to uniform and the framing of the rules. Under the Indian Volunteer Regulations, in submitting to Government the application for sanctioning the formation of the corps, they would have to submit the proposed uniform; and also to submit, at all events, within a short time of its formation, the rules framed for the guidance of the members. The uniform which the committee proposed, for the present, at all events, until they could see their way to the necessary funds to enable them to do something more startling, was a khakee uniform with helmets and accoutrements of the Royal Artillery pattern, modified, as directed by the Indian Volunteer Regulations. He need not explain the details relating to the uniform of men who understood such matters; but he might say that it would be exceedingly serviceable and comfortable. It would be extremely difficult to commence with the working of the corps, unless they had "subscription of some sort, but what the amount of the subscription should be, they were not yet in a position to fix. At present what they proposed to do was that in framing the rules for the regulation of the corps, it should be provided that the maximum subscription to be paid by officers should be Rs. 5 per month and by non-commissioned officers Rs. 2 per month. He thought every one who joined the corps could afford to pay these sums. The only other thing that was referred to the committee was the selection of the Commandant, and the proposal with regard to that would be settled in the course of the evening. With these remarks Captain Roughton moved that application be made to Government for permission to establish in Bombay an Artillery Corps, to be called the "Bombay Volunteer Artillery."

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. DeSaone, was carried with applause.

It was next proposed by Mr. Huggett, and seconded by Mr. Beckerley—"That the committee be authorized to prepare and submit to Government the necessary application, and to make all such arrangements as shall be necessary to enable them to comply with the requirements of section 23 of the Indian Volunteer Regulations."

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. L. Penny proposed, and Captain Macaulay seconded—"That Captain Roughton be invited to become the first Commandant of the corps, and that upon his accepting the office, his name be submitted to Government for the appointment."

The resolution was carried amidst much cheering.

Captain Roughton said he was extremely obliged to them for the honour they had done him. He should have felt great difficulty in giving up his connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps; but for the approval expressed by Colonel Bayley, who was always ready to do anything he thought would be in general furtherance of the Volunteer movement in Bombay. So far as he was concerned, Captain Roughton said nothing would be wanting to make the corps a success. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Weir proposed, and Captain Hodges seconded, "That the uniform of the corps for the present be made of khakee with helmets and accoutrements of the Royal Artillery pattern, modified as directed by the Indian Volunteer Regulations, and that the committee be authorized to submit for the approval of the Government a pattern dress."

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury proposed that the committee be authorized to draw up for submission to Government rules for the regulation of the corps; but that in framing such rules it be provided that the maximum subscription, to be paid by officers be Rs. 5 per mensem, and by non-commissioned officers Rs. 2 per mensem, the actual amount of such subscriptions to be fixed from time to time. Mr. Duxbury said the subscriptions of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 were by no means extortionate, and at the same time they would secure than cover what they would be called upon to pay. The capitation grant might cover all expenses, but much would, of course, depend upon their efficiency. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was seconded by Mr. A. F. Turner.

Captain Roughton then asked if any gentleman wished to make any observations on the question of subscriptions, as there was a certain amount of difference of opinion in the committee upon it. In reply to a question put by one of those present, Captain Roughton said the amount of the subscription would be employed in providing rifle ranges, racks for arms, a certain portion of the drill-instructors' pay, and a certain amount for ammunition, if they were allowed to practise with big guns, and the expenses of parades. All these details would come in the aggregate to a fairly big amount. They would also have to provide something on account of the uniform which, it was hoped, would at the end of the year be provided out of the capitation grant. But that would depend on their efficiency. He thought every one would be willing to bear, in the first instance, his share of the expenses. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The motion was then carried.

Mr. L. Robertson proposed, and Mr. A. W. Seabrooke seconded—"That in forwarding to Government the application for sanction for the formation of the corps, the committee be requested to point out to Government the desirability of sanction being also afforded for the proper instruction of the members of the corps in the working of heavy guns mounted upon the Bombay defences; and that Government be requested to appoint officers and instructors qualified to impart the necessary instruction."

Captain Roughton said that as this application would have to go through the General, he hoped he would be particular in emphasising the request made in the resolution just proposed. It was very desirable that they should be able to work all the guns which they might be called upon to work in Bombay. Much depended in this respect upon the recommendation of the Officer commanding the Artillery and upon the General commanding the district. He, therefore, trusted they would all support him in asking the General to give them a good word in forwarding their application, and to point out to Government that the object of the formation of the corps was to be of use in assisting in the defence of the city. If the General would put in a good word on their behalf, he would give them an opportunity of learning what would be of use to them and of advantage to the general public of Bombay.

The chairman said he had much pleasure in informing the meeting that arrangements were almost completed for a 40-pounder to be brought out of the Arsenal and placed on the north side of the Town Hall for their first drill—(hear, hear,)—and for the benefit of any member of the Bombay Rifle Corps, who wished to learn it. In forwarding this proposal he would certainly explain to Government the patriotic object with which they were animated in the formation of an Artillery Corps, namely, the defence of Bombay generally; and, of course, they could not be expected to join in the defence of Bombay, unless they knew how to work the guns. (Hear, hear.) He thought there could be no doubt, therefore, that after they had thoroughly become efficient in the working of the 40-pounder, arrangements would be made for working the guns on the defences. They must remember that there were three different sizes of guns employed in the defence. They had a 9-inch gun, a 10-inch gun, and a 12·5-inch, gun. Although the general drill [illegible] a difference in the [illegible] guns varying [illegible] that he requested Mr. Breul to buy 100 bales on his [illegible] Breul says he has no recollection of [illegible]ing been made to him. Considering [illegible] description of cotton had fallen [illegible]24 per candy since the contract [illegible]tiffs by delivering the cotton [illegible] of over Rs. 1,100, and had, [illegible]nt to fulfil their contract, [illegible]e throughout maintained [illegible] cotton tendered being [illegible] bound by the terms of the contract, to buy on their account, I must hold on the evidence that such a request was made. The question in dispute between the parties is what is meant by the words "contract not to be cancelled?" The construction for which Mr. Brown on behalf of the plaintiffs contended was that in the event of the defendants not taking delivery of any cotton under the contract the defendants were bound to buy at the market rate on due date on account of the plaintiffs and to pay the plaintiffs the difference between the market rate and the rate mentioned in the contract. On the other hand Mr. Burder for defendants contended that if a lot of cotton was tendered before the due date of the contract arbitrated upon and rejected this clause gave the sellers the right to make a new tender or tenders within contract time, and if these subsequent tenders were also rejected for inferiority of quality the contract came to an end. In support of this contention he referred to the following passage in rule 28:—"If however when a lot of Cotton is tendered before the due date of the contract the quality of the cotton should be objected to by the buyer, the seller shall be allowed to withdraw the tender and make a new tender within the contract time, provided arbitration has been held on the cotton; but no withdrawal of any tender shall be allowed after an arbitration has been held." Mr. Burder argued that the object of the insertion of the clause against cancellation was to exclude the operation of the rule contained in this passage, which deprived the seller of the right to make a second tender after an arbitration has been held, a rule which, he said, would in many cases lead to hardship on sellers, especially where the allowance for inferiority of quality bore a very small proportion to the agreed price. I have refused to take evidence of the custom and usage of trade prevailing in the Bombay cotton market, for the purpose of arriving at a decision as to the meaning of the words "contract not to be cancelled." I do not think such evidence is admissable. It is for the Court to decide what is meant by these words on reference to the rules of the Cotton Association. Having read those rules, I am of opinion that the construction for which the plaintiffs have contended is the proper one to place on the words in question. The first objection to Mr. Burder's view of the case is that, while the contract provides in express terms that it shall not be cancelled it virtually would be cancelled if the rights of the seller were to be limited in the manner he suggests, and the several tenders made by him rejected for inferiority of quality. The clause was clearly inserted for the benefit of the seller, and how can he benefit by it unless the purchaser is obliged to buy on his account if on due date of contract the market has fallen? To say that it gives him the right of making a second tender after the first has been arbitrated upon is so small a concession that I cannot suppose it was in contemplation of the parties. Rule 28 provides that if the award for inferiority of quality be in excess of Rs. 4 per candy, the buyer shall have the option of taking the cotton at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, or of rejecting it, or buying on the seller's account. In a rising market the purchaser would, of course, resort to the last of these alternatives—buy on seller's account—and it appears to me that the words prohibiting the cancellation of the contract were introduced to make the obligation reciprocal, and compel the purchaser to buy on seller's account in a falling market. In effect the seller says to the purchaser, "I have tendered you cotton which I believe to be of the quality I contracted to sell. The surveyors have awarded more than Rs. 4 per candy for inferiority of quality, and you have the right to reject the lot. I do not wish to go to the expense of a survey on another lot and run the risk of its being also rejected and, as the fairest way of settling the matter, I propose that you take the cotton for yourself, and when you have done so, you must pay me the difference between the market and the contract rates." In there anything contrary to law in such a stipulation as that? I cannot see that there is. Mr. Burder contended that the plaintiffs, having broken their contract, could not be allowed to make a profit out of their own breach. But what is the breach? The plaintiffs at the outset committed an error. They tendered cotton which they believed to be according to contract, but which in the opinion of two surveyors, supposed to be experts, is not up to the standard by Rs. 5 per candy. Is that a reason why the defendants should be entirely absolved from their liability and the plaintiffs deprived of the benefit of their contract? The conclusion at which I have arrived is that the clause prohibiting the cancellation of a contract was inserted with the object of preventing purchasers, when the market has fallen, getting rid of their obligations by availing themselves of the decision of surveyors on so very nice a question as the precise quality of a parcel of cotton, on which probably no two sets of surveyors would arrive at exactly the same result, and compelling him to buy on seller's account. For these reasons I am of opinion that the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict. Verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,134 and costs, professional costs being certified at Rs. 51.

IS GOADING ALLOWED?

On Wednesday, at the Fort Police Court, Ishwirlal Bhugwandas, an inspector in the employ of the Society for the Prevention or Cruelty to Animals, charged Nubbibux Dawa Mahomed, a cart-driver, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with having cruelly tortured his bullocks by means of a goad. The inspector stated that he had witnessed the accused goading the bullocks with the instrument (produced), a piece of bamboo 24 inches long with a sharpened nail, 2 of an inch in length inserted in it.

His Worship asked whether the goad was not a reasonable driving instrument.

The inspector: It is not, Sir; it is too sharp and too long.

His Worship: And that was why you brought him up?

The inspector: Yes, Sir.

His Worship asked if the Society had given witness any instruction as to the length of goads which should not be used.

The inspector replied he had, and the accused knew none were allowed to be used.

His Worship: There are goads and goads. There are fair goads and severe goads, and the only question is whether in this particular case this is fair one or not. In my opinion it is longer and sharper than it ought to have been. A goad of half its length would have done quite as well. In this case, however, I think it will be sufficient if I warn and discharge the accused. His Worship acted accordingly.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE forty-first annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library was held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, yesterday evening. In the absence of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., the chairman of the managing committee of the Library, Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, was requested to take the chair.

Owing to the absence on account of sickness of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, honorary secretary, the chairman read the report of the managing committee for the year 1886, from which we take the following extract:—

The committee have great pleasure in informing the members that the past has been the 17th year in which the Library has defrayed its annual expenditure entirely from the current income derived from subscriptions of members and subscribers and from the interest of its reserve fund. At the end of the year 1886 the property and assets of this institution consisted of:—

Rs. 49,757	4	9	Approximate value of stock in the Library consisting of books, scientific apparatus and furniture, &c.
Rs. 18,723	6	0	Amount invested in Government Promissory Notes.
Rs. 1,401	1	9	Balance in current account at the National Bank of India.
Rs. 69,881	12	6	Total amount.

To this sum of of Rs. 69,881-12-6 were addad during the year Rs. 5,872-7-9, being the amount of income derived from life subscriptions, subscriptions from members and subscribers, and interest realised on investment in Government Promissory Notes set apart as constituting the capital fund and book fund, making in all Rs. 75,754-4-3. From this above sum the committee paid the annual expenditure on account of establishment Rs. 2,352, subscription to newspapers and periodicals Rs. 1,058-14-5, gas light charges Rs. 219-10-2, sundry charges including printing, stationery, book-binding, &c. and books purchased in Bombay, Rs. 547-5-9 leaving at the end of the year a credit balance of Rs. 71,627-8-7, showing an increase of Rs. 1,745-12-1 over the credit balance of the year 1885.

The chairman declared the following six gentlemen to be duly elected as members of the managing committee for 1887:—The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq., the Hon'ble Kashinath T. Telang, C.I.E., Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq., Rahimtulla Mahamed Sayani, Esq., Jehangir Timinaker, Esq.

The following propositions were afterwards carried:—That the report now read be received, adopted, printed and circulated among the members of the Library. That a vote of thanks be given to Messrs. Fakirji Pestonji and Hari Madhao Paranjpe for scrutinising the voting lists. That a vote of thanks be accorded to the retiring managing committee and auditors of the Library for their services during the last year. That Messrs. Dadabhai Pestonjee Master and Pandurang Balibhadra be re-appointed auditors for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair was passed by acclamation.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

Thursday, May 12

7-30 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. N. Spencer, the Acting Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Jairam Hemraj *versus* Breul and Co. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Gonroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Burder, of Messrs Winter and Burder, for the defendants. His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: On the 26th July, 1886, the plaintiffs agreed to sell to the defendants one hundred bales of fine Bengal cotton, new crop, at Rs. 180 per candy, deliverable on or before the 25th January, 1887, on "Cotton Association terms," and with the proviso "contract not to be cancelled." On or about the 18th of January, 1887, the plaintiffs sent the defendants a delivery order for one hundred bales of fine Bengal. On the same day the defendants gave the plaintiffs notice under Rule 18 of the Cotton Association Rules that they required the cotton tendered to be surveyed. Two European gentlemen, members of the association, one chosen by each disputant, surveyed the cotton on the 20th of January, and awarded Rs. 5 per candy for inferiority of quality. As the award (or inferiority of quality) exceeded Rs. 4 per candy, under Rule 28, the defendants had the option of taking the cotton at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, or of rejecting it. They rejected it. The defendants subsequently wrote to plaintiffs informing them that they would "allow them to make another tender," but no fresh tender was made, as the plaintiffs contend the defendants were bound to buy on their account. There is a conflict of evidence as to what passed between the plaintiffs and defendants after the result of the survey was made known at the rooms of the association. Jairam Harry, one of the plaintiffs, states

REPORT OF THE FOREST COMMISSION.

THE Forest Commission have issued their report. It is a very voluminous document, consisting, including the records of evidence, then recommendations of the Commissioners, review of evidence, and recommendations, of four volumes, making in the aggregate of about 1,000 pages. In their conclusions the Commissioners say:—

The evidence shows clearly that the inhabitants of the North Konkan have from the earliest times supplied themselves from the nearest forests and waste lands with all the common timber, firewood and other forest produce they have required for bona fide domestic and agricultural purposes. The necessity of protecting valuable forests from reckless destruction has been realised and asserted by the British Government for the last half century or more. But the restrictions imposed from time to time in the earlier years of forest administration were intended mainly to check the exhaustion of forest resources by indiscriminate cutting for the export trade, and had little or no effect on the exercise of purely local privileges. No really effective measures to regulate or restrict this ancient user of the agricultural population can be said to have been taken until after the passing of the Forest Act. But the setting aside of certain defined areas as village forests or 2nd class reserves between 1868 and 1878 for the exercises of local forest privilege was a step in this direction, as well as an acknowledgment by Government of the necessity of making special provision for local wants.

We hold that former custom and the conditions of agriculture in the North Konkan give the cultivators of this tract a strong and a special claim to liberal treatment in respect of all arrangements for the supply and distribution of forest produce. The justification for the claims of the people to be supplied with materials from the forest on favoured terms for home and field use rests on the fact, clearly established by the evidence, that the supplies available from sources other than the existing forests are insufficient to meet their wants. This result is due in great measure to the distribution of the available waste or varkas area between private holdings, communal pasture lands, and forests, effected at the Survey. It has been shown very clearly that much of the tree-covered area formerly used by the people as a source of rab supply was not allotted to the *de facto* occupant at the Survey, but included in the communal waste area. No immediate inconvenience arose from this distribution, for there was no actual interruption of the former user of the waste lands. The private forest resources of the cultivators were in fact supplemented from general forest waste area to the full extent of the local demand. The user of such portions of the waste and forest area as were set apart as common pasture lands and village reserves, was moreover from time to time expressly authorized.

So long as the people could satisfy all their legitimate wants from these communal lands they had no reasonable grounds of complaint. Up to 1882 the guiding principle of all demarcations of forests in the North Konkan had been to effect a complete separation of the forest areas required to meet the local demand from those to be set apart as Imperial reserves under the strictest possible conservancy. Under the new departure taken in 1882, local supply ceased to be a factor in the demarcation of forests. It was thought that local wants could be better met in future by ignoring the previous distinction between village and Imperial reserves, and working the entire forest area under one uniform system. Thus all hill ranges and large forest blocks were to be made reserved forests under the new Act, and only such isolated hill lands as were of sufficient size to come conveniently within the limits of a forest beat were to be retained as protected forests. The natural result of the application of these principles has been that large areas of *purcharas* and village reserve, on which the forest villagers had previously depended to a great extent for their supplies of wood for fuel and farm implements, and farm implements, and of tree loppings for rab, were incorporated in the reserved forests. The stricter regulations for the protection of these areas, which have been introduced as a consequence of the general forest policy of recent years have, as we have shown in the preceding chapters, greatly curtailed the privileges formerly enjoyed by the people in these areas.

The legal competency of the State, as proprietor of all waste lands, to assign such areas for any purposes it may deem necessary in the public interest, and to regulate the exercise of all privileges therein at its discretion, admits of no doubt, as a general proposition. But the exercise of this right imposes a corresponding obligation to take due care that any action thus taken does not cause hardship or undue inconvenience to vested local interests. We fully recognise the fact that local conditions may, in the more thickly populated Konkan talukas, make it expedient to place under forest management and conservancy much of the area formerly assigned for communal pasture and the supply of local forest wants. A complete separation of local from Imperial forest may, as we have stated, be possible and desirable in the wilder parts of the country where local wants are limited and forest resources ample. But such separation cannot be effected in other localities without sacrificing all effective guarantee for the permanency of the supply. In such cases the local residents can have no just grounds of complaint if reasonable provision for their wants is made in the general forest area. In the recent settlements however, the fact appears to have been overlooked that the reserved forests as constituted in the settled talukas contain virtually all, or nearly all, the areas which were formerly assigned for the supply or local wants. The privileges now allowed in the reserved and protected forests respectively, of the settled talukas are indeed such as would have been suitable and proper had these forests corresponded in any degree with the former divisions of forest lands into Imperial and village reserves. But in settling these privileges due account has not in our opinion been taken of the very different principles under which these recent demarcations have been effected.

While however we advocate a liberal settlement of the claims of all classes of the local population, we cannot admit as any claims to be reasonable, the exercise of which is inconsistent with the necessity, which is fully admitted by the memorialists themselves, of so regulating the use of the forests as to provide reasonable and effective safeguards against the exhaustion of the supply. It is also manifestly right that the local demand should in the first instance be met as far as possible from the produce of the lands already in the occupation of the people under different tenures, and from the communal waste lands extended from forests. The State forests cannot be fairly laid under contribution for this purpose, until all other available resources have been fully utilised.

Applying these principles we have recommended the most liberal arrangements for meeting the grazing requirement of cultivator, and the local demand for forest produce of all kinds for bona fide home and field use. We have also urged the expediency of liberal rules for free grants of wood both for public purposes, and to meet exceptional cases of distress.

In the absence of any reliable data as to the total rab demand of the forest villages, and the supply now available, or which can in future be made available, from sources other than existing forests, we have been unable to suggest any permanent arrangements for meeting the wants of cultivators who have no private shindaé lands at all, or insufficient lands of this description in proportion to their rice cultivation. We have, therefore, proposed that as a temporary concession for the next ten years the cultivators of forest villages shall be allowed to lop certain specified trees in the open compartments of the reserved forests. This concession will prevent any immediate inconvenience and will cause little appreciable injury to the forests. The trees in the areas laid under contribution for rab in years past are admittedly valueless as timber.

To ensure the co-operation of the people in forest conservency the most liberal regulations in all matters connected with local supply are essentially necessary. We are confident that the measures detailed in chapter IV., while making simple provision for all reasonable local wants, and giving the general population a more direct interest in the preservation of the forests than they now have, can be carried out without any real injury to forest conservancy and without the loss of any legitimate forest revenue.

As a safeguard against the abuse of local privileges by the sale to traders of produce obtained from the forests at free or favoured rates, and the subsequent passing off of such material as the produce of occupied lands, we have strongly urged (*vide* chapter VIII), as a vital condition of the introduction of the various measures proposed, the amendment of section 41 of the Forest Act, in order to legalize the control in transit of all tree produce, whether obtained from forests or private holdings.

We have also proposed to make the continuance of forest privileges to individual occupants of varkas lands dependent on the discretion they may exercise with regard to the disposal of the tree produce of occupied lands containing trees in which they have acquired full proprietary rights. The present forest difficulties are due to a large extent to the improvident destruction of the unreserved tree-growth in occupied lands, which was surrendered unconditionally to occupants at the survey in all the North Konkan "talukas" except Sanjan and Kolvad. Government may not be able to resume the control over the cutting of trees so parted with. They may, however, fairly presume that the wants of occupants who cut their trees for the export trade are already fully provided for, and that they have no reasonable claim to replace the material to which they are entitled in the best market by supplies obtained from the forests at free or favoured rates. So long as a cultivator abstains from trading in the trees in his land, and utilises them solely for domestic and agricultural purposes, or for "local" sale only, it is unnecessary and undesirable to place him under any limitations as to the exercise of any forest privileges he would ordinarily enjoy. But if he exports or sells for export the tree produce of his holding he may fairly be bossidered a trader in wood an' not a privileged cultivator.

12. As a measure of conciliation and general good policy we have recommended (*vide* chapter VI.) a liberal settlement of the claims of the people as regards all trees, the right to which has been reserved by Government in occupied lands. Our object is to encourage in every possible way the preservation of trees in the "varkas" and "shindad" lands allotted to cultivators, as a permanent source of rab supply, and to di scourage and prevent by all possible means the reckless clearing of such land for export trade purposes. There is little hope of occupants guarding and preserving the trees in their lands, however, until the full use and enjoyment of the trees for all domestic and agricultural wants is unequivocally guaranteed to them. All *bona fide* cultivators will, we believe, cheerfully submit to any restrictions ensuring that the tree produce of occupied lands shall be utilised exclusively to meet local as distinguished from trade demands, provided they clearly understand that such restrictions are imposed solely in their own interests, and that Government will in no case take advantage of such reservations for revenue purposes.

We have advised accordingly that throughout the Thanna district all the royalty trees in which the proprietary right still*s* vests in Government should be made over to occupants, with or without payment as the case may be, subject to the conditions (1) that the wood of such trees shall not be exported or sold for export, and (2) that if the land on which such trees grow has been uncultivated for ten years or more it shall not be cleared for cultivation, but shall be kept as permanent *shindad* land. In consideration of these conditions we have recommended that the price to be charged for teak and other royalty trees shall not exceed half the market value, and that three-fourths of the assessment on lands permanently set aside as rab reserves shall be remitted. We have further proposed that the junglewood trees in the occupied lands of Kolvan and Sanjan the right in which was reserved by Government of the settlement of those talukas shall be handed over to occupants on the same conditions, but without payment.

The special circumstances of the Kolaba district and the action already taken there as regards the disposal of the reserved trees make it inexpedient to burden the sale of the few trees still owned by Government in that district with a condition against export. But, although, no such condition can now be imposed, it is nevertheless important that the reckless cutting of trees for trade purposes should be checked in that district by judicious executive action, and by making the forest privileges of individual occupants dependent on the discretion they may exercise in that respect.

As a further inducement to the cultivators of both districts to set aside suitable lands for rab plantations, we have proposed that three-fourths of the assessment shall be remitted in the case of any *varkas* lands which occupants may voluntarily agree, at any time during the settlement, to devote to this purpose, subject to the same conditions as regards export.

In chapter V, we have dealt with the claims of the wild tribes, and have stated our conclusions that it is undesirable to perpetuate or accentuate the present distinction between them and other depressed labouring classes by special tribal privileges or indulgences. Their present circumstances are such as to make it expedient that they should be given as far as practicable the monopoly of all labour entailed by departmental forest operations. It will be well also to continue the privilege they now enjoy of taking inferior wood from the forests for the construction and repair of their huts. But in respect of forest privileges generally we think, for the reasons stated, that it is undesirable to treat them as a peculiar people. They will share, under the proposals made in the different sections of our chapter dealing with local supply, all the privileges granted to the residents of forest villages.

18. The privileges which we think should be conceded to the residents and cultivators of forest villages, including the wild tribes, have been detailed in the various sections of our report dealing with local supply. It will be useful, however, to recapitulate them here. They are intended to meet the wants and convenience of the well-to-do classes as well as those who are chiefly dependent on the forests for their living. The provisions as regards the supply of timber and superior firewood will naturally be superfluous in the case of the latter:—

GRAZING.

(1) They may graze their cattle free in the unclosed portions of the forests.

FIREWOOD.

(2) They may, in common with all poor inhabitants of the district, remove by head-loads free of payment for barter, sale or consumption, all branch or small wood of two inches and less in diameter from the special annual cuttings for local supply. They may remove the better class of firewood from the same coupes by carts on the payment of a fee of 8 annas per cart.

TIMBER.

(3) They may purchase wood for building and agricultural purposes from the most ripe timber at the rates fixed for the supply of forest villagers, or at the periodical petty sections.

BAMBOOS.

(4) They may take bamboos for their bona fide personal requirements from the unclosed portions of the forest without payment and without any description of passes, provided the bamboos are not transported beyond the limits of the forest block or the village in which they reside or hold lands.

BAR.

(5) They may as a temporary privilege and until further orders, make up the deficiency of their rab supply by taking loppings of certain specified kinds of trees from the unclosed portions of the forests in addition to the privilege they already enjoy of removing grass, reeds, leaves, shrubs and brushwood from the same areas. They may also remove grass from the closed portions of the forests.

MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.

(6) At present *birda* and behada nuts and wavera *flowers* should be considered as strictly reserved. Excepting these, they may collect free of charge for use, barter or sale all unreserved and unfarmed minor produce, such as fruits, leaves, bark, herbs and roots for medicinal or religious purposes.

(7) They may also collect for bona fide personal consumption such articles of minor forest produce as may have been farmed, but not strictly reserved.

KARVI.

(8) They may cut and remove karvi free of charge from the unclosed portions of the forest for bona fide domestic and agricultural use, and also by head-loads for sale beyond the limits of the villages in which they reside.

THORNS.

(9) They may remove thorns from the unclosed portions of the forest for bona fide domestic and agricultural use.

EARTH AND STONES.

(10) They may take earth and stones, free of charge, for purely agricultural purposes from the unclosed portions of the forests.

It will be observed that in dealing with forest privileges of all kinds, we have made no distinction between reserved and protected forests. We are very strongly of opinion that the same privileges should be allowed in all open compartments of the forests, whether protected or reserved. All rules as regards the exercise of local privileges should obviously be as simple and intelligible to the people as possible. Different sets of rules for different classes of forest will cause much unnecessary confusion.

The success or failure of the measures we have advocated must necessarily depend in a great degree on the *spirit* in which they are carried out by the local Revenue and Forest officers of all grades. Sympathy with local wants and tolerance of local prejudices must be shown as well as firmness and perseverance in enforcing necessary regulations. Above all things, the finality of the system adopted for the local supply of timber and firewood must be recognised by all concerned. It must be clearly understood that Government while showing the utmost consideration possible for the wants and customs of the people, and making every endeavour to place within the reach of all classes of local residents, according to their means and convenience, a sufficient supply of the wood they need for home and field use, will in future deal with a strong hand with any systematic and de

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

THE market rate of discount in London on Three Months Bills has receded ⅛ to 1 per cent. per annum, but the inveniest has had no effect on the funds, Consols remaining unchanged at 102⅞, while the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is again 1 lower at 103. In 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper a recovery of ¼ is reported, due no doubt to the slightly firmer tone in Exchange here, yesterday, and the consequent improvement of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 43¼d. In General Produce no movement is reported except in Coffee, which has advanced to 95s. per cwt. per Mid Plantation Ceylon.

COTTON in Liverpool is showing very decided signs of weakness, the day's sales yesterday being estimated at only 9,000 bales including 400 Surats. Americans on the spot remain unchanged and to arrive are only quoted 1-64d. lower, but Surats are given 1-16d. down all round. In New York ready Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower at 10⅛, August delivery two and September seven points cheaper. The latter of course represents New Cotton and the drop in it is accounted for by the comparatively favourable report regarding the planting of the New Crop. Reuter says the Washington Agricultural Bureau's first report states that "the proportion of Cotton planted over four-fifths of the proposed area is backward in some sections, and thin, owing to draught in time of planting, but re-planting and favourable weather are rapidly remedying the deficiencies." In other words the plants having had a slightly unfavourable start are now in good condition, which is naturally adverse to speculation for a rise in the New Crop, but does not at the same time diminish the statistical strength of the position between now and the autumn.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1887	1886	1885.
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	7,100	1,100
Four days' do	6,000	20,000	5,000
Total since 1st. Sept ...	5,146,000	5,106,700	4,656,800

Extreme dulness continues the leading feature in our local market for the Staple, and although the official quotations are only partially reduced Re. 1 per candy we should call rates for all practical purposes Rs. 2 per candy lower. Some Good Bhownugger has been bought for export at Rs. 192½, and we hear of purchases by the local mills of 600 bales Dholleras at Rs. 188 to Rs. 193 ; 500 bales Digras at Rs. 197½ to Rs. 199½ ; 500 bales Pachora at Rs. 175 to Rs. 179 ; 503 bales Veravul at Rs. 170 to Rs. 175 ; and 200 bales Sawgginned at Rs. 197. The official prices are :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Daily.
Bengals	169	146	140	...	May 25
Amraoti	...	196	190	...	do
Behatee	...	190	185	...	do
Karanja	...	...	202	196	do
Akola	...	206	195	...	do
Sheegaum	...	206	195	...	do
Khamgaum	...	207	200	...	do
Julgaum	...	193	186	...	do
Khandeish(generally) ...	...	193	186	...	do
Barsee	...	210	...	...	Ready
Nuggur	...	...	193	...	do
Bhownugger	216	203	195	...	do
Dholleras up-country ...	216	203	195	...	do
Wadwan pressed	...	...	...	...	do
Broach	...	230	...	...	do
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	201	...	do
Westerns	...	...	190	...	do
Compta	...	...	170	...	do
Indore	...	...	...	168	do

WHEAT is dull and easier in the matter of tone, but owing to cheaper freights prices do not give way in proportion to the decline advised by private telegrams from home. We quote Fine Pessy still at Rs. 4-9 to Rs. 4-9-6, No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 4-5-3. We hear of re-sales of Red Ahmedabad to some extent at Rs. 4-4-6 to Rs. 4-4-9 per cwt.

SEEDS are firm at unchanged values.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	7,854 bales.
Wheat	41,415 cwt.
Linseed	8,658 „
Rapeseed	2,629 „
Gingelly	2,227 „

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day with a recovery of 1-32d. per rupee. The improvement, however, is less the result of business doing than the usual movement on mail days, pending the allotments of Council Drafts. Credits for June delivery are quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d. to 1s. 4 13-16d. for July at 1s. 4½d. per rupee. For this mail quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 ¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight...1s. 4 15-16d.	„
France, 3 months' sight ...1-73½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady for Fours at Rs. 96 11-16, but Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 100½ to ⅝.

SHARES.—Spinning mills are all very steady and in many cases Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share higher owing to the weakness in Cotton. New Indian Press shares have improved to Rs. 115. Port Cannings have advanced to Rs. 307½. Bapty Brothers' Flour Mill shares have declined to Rs. 90.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	30,000	500	all	ct.	750
Bank of Bengal ...	48,000	500	all	10 do.	814½
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	138
Hong. and Shang. (6 Shs.)	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	£39-10
National Bank of India	97,320	$125		5 pct.	105xd.
		$50			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	10,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. ...	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,760

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	..	..	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	..	£100	..	..	£101

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company ...	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ltd ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company ...	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co. Ltd.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd.	871	500	all	Rs. 20½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	353
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820
Berar Mfg. Co. Ltd. ...	2,750	200	200	..	165
Central India S. & W. Company ...	3,200	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issue ...	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co. ...	4,000	100	720	Rs. 174	650
Connaught Mills ...	840	500	500	Rs. 35	575
Coorla Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
City of Bombay Shares	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhup Mills. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Emirates S. & W. Co.	1,150	500	55	Rs. 2-	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Gordon Mills ...	2,000	200	200	..	157
Hindustan Mills ...	1,037	1,000	1,000	50	761
Hingunghat Mill (Co'd	700	5	all	97½ p.s	730
Hyderabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	93	Rs. 30	540
Imperial Mills Co. ...	800	500	1,000	12 25	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	600	Rs. 5	1,300
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	571
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	50	14-5-7	400
Jewraj Ballioo ...	1,200	1,000	50	Rs. 50	1,045
Khandesh ...	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Khatao Manufactures ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Lowjee R. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ltd. ...	3,000	1,000	10	Rs. 5	129
Madras United ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	2,700
Mahalukshmi ...	800	1,000	1,000	..	890
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,170xd
Manager Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	170xd
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,310
Mahaboobhai Mills, Gulburgh ...	2,400	600	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	390
Naigaum Cotton Clean Ning. Co. Ltd. ...	600	1,000	100	...	60
Narayan Cotton Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	30xd
Oriental ...	9,750	62	975	Rs. 15	31½
People of India S. & W Company ...	..	25	250	Rs. 6¼	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company ...	975	500	500	..	65
Queen Spinning ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 81	810
Ripon ...	641	1,000	200	Rs. 57	797½
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,50	1,000	000	...	1,500
Sonna and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd. ...	1,716	500	500	Rs. ...	350
Sholapore Mills ...	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,150
Soonderjee ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	645
Southern India ...	1,000	60	60	Rs. 125	420
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ltd. ...	...	250	25	..	225
Victoria Mills ...	1,34	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	470xd
Western India S. & W. Company ...	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	650
Oriental Khatau Land & M. W. Co. ...	1,000		1,00	Rs. 40	770

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton ...	200	1,250	1,250	.. 4	1,100
Albert Glanjee Co. Ltd	1,250	1,000	650	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co. Ltd.					
Bahadur ...	100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 100	800
Gazette Press Co. (small shares) ...	25	200	200	Rs. 9	225
Bullion ...	62½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440xd
Bombay Commercial Press Co., Ltd. ...	100	200	200	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Gothic Press ...	101	125	125	Rs. 14	102½
Bombay Press Co. ...	1	1,000	1,000	Rs. 600	585
Chabildas Press Co. ...	1	200	200	.. 17	117
East India Press Co. ...	1	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	315
Fort Press Co. ...	100	5,00	2,000	Rs. 60	1,700
Francis Press Co. ...	300	500	500	Rs. 20	585
Harvey & Sabaddy Co., Ld. ...	100	200	20	Rs. 25	40 ½
Khanagoam Cotton Press Co. ...	240	100	40	Rs. 48	310
Mumbai Samachar Co. ...	1,000	250	2	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press ...	1,600	125	12	..	90
Mofussil Co. ...	1,125	625	62	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	50	50	Rs. 50	547½
New Indian Press ...	1,000	12	12	..	115
Prince of W. Press ...	600	100	100	Rs. 9	375
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary) ...	600	60	60	Rs. 75	495
Sind Press Co. ...	400	2,00	200	Rs. 50	480
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...	100	1,0	1,00	Rs. 12	1270
Sassoon Press Co. ...	200	5	200	2	500
Volkart Press Co. ...	450	1,0	1,000	Rs. 2	560

MISCELLANEOUS

Atcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd. ...	1,000	200	200	10	180
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.	130
Beaty Co. Ld. ...	810	100	100	nil	155
Barton & Co. ...	600	50	100	Rs. 20	90
Bo. New issue ...	500		5	10 2 3p.c.	12-6
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld. ...		500	100	2 3p.c	100xd.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500	11 pc	500xd
Bombay Saw Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,200	200	150	Rs. 5	11½xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,675
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	910
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...					
Cash Credit ...	1,500	500	..	32	100
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	8
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. ...			400	..	400
Geyer & Co. Ltd. ...	500	100	10	Rs. 10	71
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associ. ...	5,00	100	1	Rs. 15	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ltd. ...	80	250	250	..	230
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	20	15	Rs. 96	334
Marcus & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	15 p.c.	102
Napier Hotel Co. ...	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co. ...	1,500	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	9 & 7½	104
Oriental Land Association ...	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	105
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Re 1	21
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 1	57
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	p.c.	307½
Soundy & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	10	10	..	104
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	12,500	25	25	..	80
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	500	500	..	14
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	1,195
Western India Fire Mills ...	600	125	100	nil.	185
M. M. Mody & Co ...	800	60	200		68 175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Belgravia, Captain G Boothby, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Liverpool (April 15), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Mrs and Miss Sanderson, Mrs Scannes, Captain Francis, Lieut Fulton, Mrs J Stewart and 7 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Simla sailed last evening for Coast and Calcutta under Captain W. Major. The following is the list of passengers :—Mr H Symons, for Beypore ; Mr J C Duff, for Mangalore ; Mr D Adelaide Britto, Mr and Mrs C F da C Pinto, and Mr A M da Cunha, for Marmagoa ; Mr F W Halworthy, for Calcutta ; Mr H P Hodson, Mr E A Seaton, and Mr Mirza N Beg, for Madras.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE following is the list of passengers that arrived in Bombay the evening before the last per the P. and O. steamer Cathay, Captain Ashdown, from China and Australia :—Mr T Lang, from Shanghai ; Lt A B H. Drew, Lt H Lowther, and Mr Motabhai, from Hongkong ; Mr J M Boomanis and a native, from Singapore ; Lt Bounden, from Penang ; Mr F Kelly, Mrs Hargrave, infant, Messrs F R Kelly, Mackenzie, J Rankin, and Isvardas Dharundas, from Melbourne ; Mr Mahomed Hassam, from Glenely ; Revd and Mrs Wingate, Mr and Mrs H Wright, Surgeon Henderson, from Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Miranda ...		.....	A	C. Eduljee.
„ Anger Head ...		.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ancona ...		.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva ...		.....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Vulcan ...		.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Knight of St. George ...		.....	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Beresford ...		.....	G	C. Eduljee.
„ Clancorry ...		.....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Kerbella ...		.....	I	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Yesso ...		.....	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Peveril ...		.....	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Energia ...		.....	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Ilcota ...		.....	N	McCulloch & Co
„ Halcon ...		.....	O	R. Shapoorji.
„ Waverley ...		.....	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury ...		.....	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Horn Head ...		.....	Q	J. W. Heyu & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
11	H. M. S. Jumna ...	Fanshaw ...	Rangoon, May 1.
	Mobile (s) ...	Baert ...	Aden.
	Belgravia (s) ...	Boothby ...	Liverpool, April 15.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Simla (s) ...	Major ...	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels have been entered outwards since yesterday :—

Steamer Ancona, for China and Australia.
„ Comadia, for Coast and Karachi.
„ Kerbella, for London via Karachi.
„ Renfrew, for Hull.
„ Rathay, for London, &c.
„ Altmore, for Antwerp.
„ Leaowre, for Calcutta and Colombo.
„ Java, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
„ Mobile, for Persian Gulf.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Similarity of names are new introductions. Intending Purchasers should, therefore, be careful in asking, and more especially obtaining, a Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 710.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 35.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS
IS acknowledged to be the best, strongest and most durable Spring Mattress known.
All sizes kept in stock by the Sole Agents.
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BEVAN—May 2, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain R J Bevan, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

McCONOCHIE—O'DONOGHUE—April 27, at the Union Chapel, Darjiling, by the Revd A. Tucabail, Nora Maude O'Donoghue, to Sergt Instructor John McConochie, Dacca Vol Rifles.

RUCK—COCKE—May 4, at Bellary, James Ruck, P W D, elder son of the Rev J Ruck, (episcopal Preacher), to Miss May Ophelia Cocke, only daughter of Mrs Ophelia Cocke.

DEATH.

BOYLAN—May 8, at 23, Telkui Ghaut Road, Howrah, Henrietta J Boylan, second daughter of the late Henry Dillon Boylan.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1887.

THREE years after you have laid the foundation stone of your house, surrounded by an admiring public, and amidst universal three times three, it is about time to begin to consider whether you will build anything on the said stone, either on the spot selected, or on some other spot, or whether you can do without the house altogether, or buy a second-hand one, or live in the open air. Obviously there is great latitude of choice, and the one mistake to be avoided is that of making up your mind, and committing yourself irretrievably to the fates, represented in such cases by the architect, the contractor, and the clerk of the works. By the help of a little ingenuity and a good deal of perseverance, much inexpensive occupation can be provided for the imagination, and the most glorious possibilities kept ever within sight, without once losing touch of economical maxims that would be the delight of Poor Richard, who was the first of mankind to establish with exactitude the proportion between the price of the nail of a horseshoe and an insurance on the life of the rider on the horse which was to wear the shoe. The Bombay Corporation on Tuesday debated for a length of time which may be estimated by the four columns of small print which we were compelled to yield to the report of the proceedings in yesterday's issue, the grand question when and where the Municipal offices are to be built, of which the foundation was laid by the late Viceroy three years since in the presence of ten thousand people, and in the hearing of all India, and of all mankind. The Corporation had the good sense not to come to any premature conclusion ; it has appointed a new committee to consider the newest modification of the plans suitable for the new site offered by the Government, "and to report generally on the subject." Of the seven members of the Committee, it may be said without offence, that three only can bring to the consideration of the subject any special qualification for coming to an opinion which the public or the Corporation may accept with any confidence. Rome was not built in a day, but Rome would have never been built at all if the work had been handed over to the consideration of a committee of experts such as that now about to overhaul the plans, which are undergoing a marvellous process of revision, recision and new growth, that will ultimately render them irrecognisible to the distinguished artist who grieves that he ever obtained the first prize (there was no second) for their inception years ago, before he came to dwell in Bombay and understand the ways of Bombay builders, actual and prospective.

In August last, the Corporation accepted an offer made by the Government to substitute for the site near the new G I. P. Railway terminus, land opposite the Sailors' Home. This was done in disregard of the fact that the Corporation had previously considered that the site near the Sailors' Home was too remote for the large number of rate-payers who have to do business daily at the Municipal offices ; and they had on that account deliberately preferred the site at Bori Bunder. The Corporation, when accepting the more distant site, authorised the Municipal Commissioner to arrange with the architect, Mr. Chisholm, to make the necessary modifications in his design for the intended building on the old sites so as adapt it for the new. It was a direction to Mr. Chisholm that the building was not to exceed five lakhs, exclusive of the cost of the ground, and of supervision. The plans were modified according to these instructions, and were submitted to the Board of Works for approval. General Goodfellow pointed out that the new building would have a front of five hundred feet at right angles to the Sailors' Home, and that it would not be sufficiently imposing for so conspicuous a position, being long and flat in proportion to its height. The Government wished the centre of it to be considerably raised, and the porch made more prominent. In a paragraph which Mr. Chisholm acknowledges to be graceful the General pointed out further, that the architect, being restricted possibly by pecuniary considerations, had not done justice to the fine site he had to deal with. The gallant General further suggested to the Corporation that it might be well to consider whether an additional sum might not render this building worthy of Bombay, which has assumed, and will have to maintain, the position of the most important city of the Indian Empire. This suggestion will commend itself to the public at large as reasonable, but the Corporation has not so far given any intimation of an intention to act upon it. It is recognised indeed, though somewhat late in the day, that the new site may fairly claim a larger outlay than that which was contemplated at Bori Bunder before the imposing proportions of Mr. Steven's dream in stone were revealed. But there has been so far no manifestation of a desire to rise to the level of the Government ideal as to what should be deemed worthy to confront the Sailors' Home, and challenge comparison architecturally with that handsome building. Captain Selby mentioned for the information of the Corporation the fact that Mr. Ollivant understood that the Government would raise no difficulty on the question of design. Captain Selby, more wary than the Municipal Commissioner himself, had smelt a rat in an innocent phrase in the Government letter, to the effect that the site would be a good one for such a building as the Corporation might reasonably be expected to erect in such a prominent place. Still Mr. Ollivant believed that no trouble would arise with regard to the design. The Government however, as we have seen, objected. Mr. Chisholm owns that the design might easily be elaborated in details, and improved in material at a cost that might raise the outlay to eight or nine lakhs, and he owned to a belief, which most people who understand the matter certainly share, that if the new Municipal Offices and Hall be constructed in a liberal spirit they will do more to maintain the high standard of the public buildings in Bombay than buildings carried out in a different spirit. Will any one say why a limit of five lakhs is magical ? Why should that sum exactly produce exactly what is required, without meanness or inadequacy on the one hand, or sinful waste and extravagance on the other ? From the beginning the effort was not wanting on the part of a few members of the Corporation to cripple and reduce the architect's design so as to get a building something like what was required, for a sum less than what such buildings can really be erected for. An English provincial town builds its municipal offices as a cost of twenty-five lakhs, or even forty lakhs. It does the thing well. If it be not prepared to do this it lets the matter alone, and waits. This is what we recommend the Bombay Corporation to do. While the Corporation is in its present mood it had better rest satisfied with the Municipal offices, which it now rents at a sum which, capitalised, would come to three lakhs. If economy be desirable, here it is ; a clear gain of two lakhs, and nothing to be ashamed of. We see that the proposal to buy the Town Hall has been aired once more, the chief attraction being apparently that it might be had for the five lakhs which has such a charm for the Municipal imagination. Unfortunately the building would be a white elephant, consisting mainly as it does of a very big and very hot hall. The other accommodation is quite insufficient for Municipal purposes. The ventilation of the hall would require an alteration of a roof costing half-a-lakh, and the additional buildings three lakhs more. Here we have arrived by another route at the eight or nine lakhs hinted at by Mr. Chisholm, and the Bombay Government. Until that sum be obtainable, it is better to preserve the famous foundation stone which was laid by Lord Ripon, some years since, in a glass case in the present Municipal offices. If a Hotel de Ville be worth building, it ought to be worth while to build it well.

THE Report of the Forest Commission comes somewhat late, for it is nearly two years since it was constituted. But a Commission which at the end of its labours hands in a report in four folio volumes has a good answer to all complaints on the score of dilatoriness. The Commissioners have gone over a vast area of inquiry, and the result of their labours will be satisfactory if the Government act in the spirit of their recommendations. They search into the history of the question, and they find that there has been in recent times a damaging departure from the wholesome liberty of the earlier regulations. These were meant for the restriction of the export trade in timber and fuel, but, as the Commissioners confidently say, they had nothing to do with the exercise of local privileges. This distinction between the supply of agricultural and domestic necessities, and a lawless denudation of the forests in order that the forest villagers may minister to the necessities of Bombay fuel merchants, is clearly marked out by the Commissioners, and it guides them throughout their recommendations. The most serious charge, indeed, that they bring against the present system in the North Konkan is that since 1882 local requirements have ceased to be taken into account in demarcating the forest area—a finding that seems to confirm a suspicion to which we have often given expression that the forest policy of this Presidency has been guided too largely by forest considerations, and that the agricultural and domestic factors have been forgotten. The Commissioners necessarily recognize the general rights of the State. These are in theory paramount. But forest laws, to use the Russian Empress's famous simile, are written not on paper alone but on men's skins, and these assertions of an abstract paramount State right have interfered seriously with the concrete rights of the forest villagers, strict regulations, as the Commissioners put it, having greatly curtailed popular privileges. In recent settlements, they say, the fact appears to have been overlooked that the reserved forests contained all or nearly all the areas formerly assigned for the supply of local wants. Hence they make a series of recommendations which may be summed up generally as advocating a liberal settlement of local claims, these of course being made subject to reasonable and effective safeguards against an extinction of the supply. Thus the Commissioners propose that for the next ten years the cultivators in forest villages shall be allowed to lop certain specified trees in portions of the reserved forests. As for trees on occupied lands they propose that the cultivator shall enjoy the use of them for agricultural and domestic purposes, stringent precautions being taken against their sale. The Commissioners appear to set much store upon this provision, for they say, with all the emphasis of italics, "there is little hope of the occupants ... preserving the trees in their ... full use and enjoyment of th... agricultural wants has be... guaranteed to them." Enough to indicate that the recommendations of the Commissioners are conceived in a generous and withal cautious spirit. There is no reason to doubt that they have already met with a sympathetic reception at the hands of the Government.

IT seems a pity that in endeavouring to correct our version of the proceedings at Hyderabad in connection with the Nawab Server Jung's affair, his counsel, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, made allegations which we are authoritatively informed are incorrect, and do an injustice to the Kotwal, Akbar Jung. The police are charged in Mr. Shantaram's letter with having tutored the Nawab's servants to give evidence damaging to their master, and the Kotwal is charged with endeavouring to bring the Nawab into disgrace with the Minister, with whom he was known to be on unfriendly terms, receiving an increase in his emoluments while he was forward proceedings which would "prove to the Minister's heart the balm of sweet revenge against the Aga." We are informed that there is no foundation for the allegations that have been made against the police, and that the Nizam, the Resident, and Colonel Marshall, agree in the opinion that the Kotwal behaved exceptionally well in difficult circumstances, and that he deserves credit for the manner in which he conducted the case. This, too, is the view of General Campbell, who was on the commission of inquiry into the case. We believe that the record of the proceedings would show that Akbar Jung's conduct of the case was marked by tact and discretion, and that there is no reason for doubting that he acted honestly, and in the interests of justice. The case has been the subject of so much rumour and conflicting assertion that it might be well to publish the judgment of the commission of inquiry.

THE arrangement between the English and French Governments by which English authority at Dongarita is recognized satisfactory as far as it goes. But we suspect that the recent negotiations between M. Waddington and the Foreign Office concerning the respective rights of England and France on the Somali Coast have covered wider ground than this, and it would be interesting to learn a little more fully what arrangement has been arrived at. Dongarita is the port, equi-distant between Bulhar and Zeila, at which the French flag was put up some months ago, only to be removed by a detachment of Indian police in charge of a British officer from Bulhar. A temporary arrangement was made whereby, in consideration of some previous understanding, both the English and the French flags were removed, but Dongarita is well within the limits over which the authorities at Aden exercise jurisdiction in the name of the British Government, and France cannot have even a colourable pretext for asserting rights over it. Not that it matters much who is at Dongarita, for the place is of no importance. But the same cannot be said of the Turkish port of Zeila, whence the English and the French Vice-Consuls were, by consent, withdrawn three months ago. Here there has been a clear conflict of interest, for Zeila is the port of entrance to the one road to Harrar, and the intrigues that were carried on there by an energetic and not too scrupulous Consular Agent seemed to indicate that the Republic had at all events designs on that part of the coast. We may be profoundly indifferent to the fate of Dongarita. But what of Zeila ?

THE petition to Government against the appointment of a Civilian to the acting First Presidency Magistrate was sent in yesterday. It is signed by about two thousand people, representing various sections of the community, European and native.

MERRY-MAKING AT MAHABLESHWUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWUR, MAY 9.

THE weather is my theme, for though not the only, the weather is the grand attraction to Mahableshwur, and well it may be. It has changed since my last, but in inverse ratio to that of the plains, so that we now have perfect coolness, including a certain cloudiness very suggestive of home. The evening storms followed by dense mist could, it is true, be easily dispensed with, as they interfere with the various pleasure parties, but the country is surpassingly beautiful after each shower, and the air fresh and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IRISH DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MAY 10.

Mr. William O'Brien has made a violent speech here against the Marquis of Lansdown and has started for Montreal.

A series of Irish demonstrations has been arranged to take place in Canada.

The Loyalist Opposition is however very active.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Her Majesty the Queen will lay the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute on the 4th July.

Over £150,000 has been subscribed to the fund in Great Britain.

The Committee are preparing and will publish next week their scheme for securing a thoroughly representative governing body.

THE PORTE AND CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 11.

The Porte is sending two ironclads and five battalions of troops to Crete, which is now restored to a state of tranquillity.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 10.

The *Temps* states that an agreement has been concluded between England and France by which English authority at Dongola is recognized.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 10.

Nothing of importance occurred at to-day's sitting of the Afghan Commission, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 11.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Assam, with the English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay at one p.m. yesterday.

The same Company's steamer Nepaul left for Colombo and Calcutta at 10 p.m. yesterday.

DEATH OF THE EX-DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

The Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., who was for thirty-five years in the British service, and six years Dewan of Travancore, died after a few days' illness, last night, at Madras.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

There is little or no trustworthy information from Afghanistan regarding the present state of the Ghilzai disturbances. The situation is one of tension. The Ameer's troops are being reinforced from Cabul and Kandahar.

The family of the Governor of Ghuzni have gone to Cabul, which they reached on the 25th of April.

The Ameer has been again suffering from gout but is now convalescent.

OVERFLOWING OF THE TIGRIS.

The Resident in Turkish Arabia reports under date 16th April, the serious overflow of the Tigris, the surrounding country being flooded, the town threatened with inundation and traffic diverted from road to boat transport.

The people were being set up by the authorities to throw up embankments.

A great breadth of wheat and barely has been submerged and destroyed, and the prices will, it is believed, go higher than ever.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 11.

The French mail steamer Oceania from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	70¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Malinsin route interrupted beyond Indian Frontier. Section Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted. Messages for Mauritius should reach Aden by 2 p.m. on Saturday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 10.

10 p.m.	82·6

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

8 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	85·7

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROWNE, R.E., having practically seen the completion of the Sind-Pishin Railway, now reverts to the military works branch on being granted furlough. Mr. O'Callaghan will take the place of General Browne until the "finishing touches" have been given to the work.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of the Toungkoo-Mandalay Railway has inspected the line so far as it has been completed and reported satisfactorily. Considering the difficulty experienced in obtaining labour on some of the sections the report is an agreeable surprise.

IT is officially notified that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore for Simla on Sunday evening, the 15th instant; arriving at Simla on Wednesday morning, the 18th. Both departure and arrival will be private.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on Friday, May 20. His Honour will return to the plains towards the end of June, and contemplates making a short river tour towards Behar in the course of July and August. The interval between his return from Darjeeling and the commencement of the tour will probably be spent at Barrackpore, as the Belvedere House will be under repairs.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla proposes, it is understood, to open a branch in London, which would probably be managed by Mr. James Walker, the manager of the head-office at Simla.

THE value of gold imported to this country during the financial year 1886-87 was Rs. 3,82,55,611, and of that exported Rs. 65,61,929, while the value of silver imported was Rs. 8,21,97,613, and of that exported Rs. 1,06,39,333. This leaves a balance in favour of imports of Rs. 9,32,73,963. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Mints during the year was Rs. 4,51,98,149, and of that coined and examined Rs. 4,61,27,233.

THE Bengal Economic Museum is a popular place of resort. It was visited by more than 400,000 persons in 1886-87, the monthly average being 34,000 as against a monthly average attendance of 24,500 in the preceding year. The number of visitors was greatest in October and February; in the former month the Durga Puja holidays were observed, and in the latter month 6,723 persons visited the Museum on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

COLONEL GATACRE, the Deputy Quartermaster-General, is shortly to march along the frontier for the purpose of inspecting all the stations occupied by the Punjab Frontier Force. Colonel Gatacre is also to report upon the crossings of the Indus in connection with the Sind-Sagar Railway.

THERE seems just a chance that the Indian Bankruptcy Bill will be dropped altogether. Some of the High Court Judges are understood to have expressed opinions against it, and although this alone might not settle its fate (remarks an up-country paper) the Government of India cannot legislate on the bankruptcy question without being backed up by Parliament. But the support will not be given in case the Act proposed for India should differ in any material degree from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883.

THE Finance Committee's recommendations regarding the passage and outfit allowances granted to certain high officers, if resident in England at the time of their appointment, will, a Calcutta papers says, probably result in a reduction of the allowances of the Governors of Madras and Bombay and of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

THE grant of rewards for passing in Burmese, on the same scale as is allowed to Deputy and Assistant Superintendents of the Survey Department, has been sanctioned in the case of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors for the next five years, on the understanding that they pass within three years of arrival in Burma.

THE case of the Burdwan adoption came on for hearing before Messrs. Halliday and Beames at the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, on Saturday, when the proceedings were opened by Mr. Woodroffe, on behalf of the Dowager Maharani, objecting to Mr. Beames sitting to hear the case, on account of his being prejudiced and his having expressed an opinion in writing on it. Mr. Evans, for the Maharani, contended that Mr. Beames was not in any way prejudiced, and read a letter from that gentleman in which he had expressed an opinion in favour of some other person being adopted. Mr. Halliday then said that he did not think Mr. Beames was in any way prejudiced in regard to the adoption, and that he considered it necessary that Mr. Beames should sit with him to give him the benefit of his experience and advice. This question being settled, the rest of the afternoon was taken up by Mr. Woodroffe arguing that the proposed adoption of Lala Bun Behari's son was contrary to Hindu law as he was the only son of his father. The argument on this point were not concluded when the case was adjourned to Saturday next.

OF the twenty-four jute mills in India, the Madras Presidency possesses only one, and that (a small one) is at Vizagapatam. But Madras is better off in this respect than Bombay, which has none at all; Bengal monopolising the remaining twenty-three, most of them being in the vicinity of Calcutta. These twenty-four mills, at the end of the official year 1885-86—which is the latest date up to which we have particulars—were employing a daily average number of 47,640 persons, namely, 29,336 men, 10,387 women, 1,417 young persons, and 3,500 children. The mills contained 9,036 looms, 126,964 spindles, and worked up about 152,000 tons of jute. The nominal capital of the mills worked by joint stock companies is stated in the returns at 270 lakhs (two millions seven hundred thousand sterling at the conventional exchange of 10 rupees to the pound); but the figures are incomplete, as are those of the looms and spindles and the quantity of jute manufactured. For five out of the 24 mills no returns of capital have been furnished. Probably about 85 on 40 lakhs may be added to the 270 lakhs indicated above as representing the capital invested in this industry. The two oldest mills date from 1857. From that time to 1873 no more were started. The three years 1873 to 1875 saw the establishment of seven more mills. Five were established in the five years 1876-80, and since 1880 six more have been started, besides a large extension in 1884-85 of working power in the mills by the addition of looms and spindles. Before 1872 there were but six jute mills in existence, so that the industry has, like the cotton-spinning industry, practically grown up during the last fourteen years.

A REMARKABLE incident is reported from Sydney. Early last month Constable Marshall, of the Queensland police, was proceeding from Cunnamulla to Louth in charge of a prisoner named Benjamin Yates, when he was swept off the submerged bridge at Turn Creek into the water, and, being severely kicked by his horse, was rendered insensible. Yates dismounted, plunged into the current, and dragged the constable to the bank, where he presently revived. When subsequently handing over his charge to the New South Wales police, the constable gave prisoner a letter stating that Yates had saved his life. Yates had eloped with another man's wife, and had been given in charge for alleged larceny of the jewellery worn by the woman.

THE unemployed question has assumed formidable dimensions at Bourke, in Victoria, where every open unoccupied house has been crowded with penniless men; while all the street corners are thronged with idlers, who are mostly supported by private charity. There is no prospect of the stations in the district employing even the average number of hands this year. Many have been supplied with free railway passes and intend seeking work elsewhere.

DR. F. F. GOE, the newly-appointed Bishop of Melbourne, was formally installed at St. James's Cathedral on the 14th ultimo. The Bishops of Riverina, Ballarat, Goulburn, and Melbourne assisted at the ceremony.

THE Yokohama papers record the death of the infant Princess Hisa, the fifth daughter of the Mikado of Japan.

THE coast defence fund at Yokohama continues to increase. Subscriptions are said to be flowing in from all classes. Some of them are of dlr.100,000 each, and several others are of thirty to fifty thousand.

THE British residents in the Japanese capital have determined to raise two Jubilee funds—one for a public school; the other for festivities. The success of the former is not regarded as highly probable.

IN his review of the operations of the Registration Departments in the various Provinces, the Governor-General in Council states that, as a whole, the reports indicate a satisfactory advance all round. The total number of registrations showed a large increase on the year preceding, and this increase was common to all Provinces with the exception of the Punjab and Coorg, where the operations of the Department were stationary, and of Burma, where the disturbed state of the country resulted in a slight retrogression. The gross receipts of the Department increased every where, but in Coorg, where the decline was merely nominal; and while the expenditure rose in seven Provinces, it declined in four. Among the points in the several reports on which further information would seem to be desirable, is the continued and marked increase in the registration of sales of petty holdings in Bengal; the remarkable number of execution sales in Oudh compared with the North-West Provinces; and the probable effect of the New Punjab Revenue Rules on the local Department's work.

PAPERS just received show that the Japanese import market continues rather active, Ito silk, owing to the late rise in exchange, transactions have decreased, and business is much less active than at the departure of last mail. A few garden masters of new crop tea, have made their appearance on the market, but the season is not expected to be much earlier than that of last year.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE transport Jumna leaves Bombay for Egypt on the 20th instant. Colonel Burnett will, by orders from the Horse Guards, take command of the drafts returning in the Jumna.

CAPTAIN GUBBINS, Second-in-Command, 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, Upper Burma, having proceeded on sick furlough to Europe, Lieutenants Meade and Mahoney have been appointed *pro tem* Second-in-Command and Adjutant, respectively. Lieutenant Elliot, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Hyderabad Infantry, on probation. Captain Nicols, R.A., having obtained furlough to Europe, Lieutenant Walker, R.A., officiates as Commandant No. 4 Field Battery at Bolaram.

H. E. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, has arrived in Madras from Burma, in the Indian Marine Transport Clive. The vessel was expected to arrive here at daybreak, but she did not come in till about 6 o'clock in the evening. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Major F. W. Heming, Military Secretary, and Captain Preston, A. D.C., was received on landing by Brigadier-General Johnson, Colonel Shelley, Colonel Smalley and Colonel Weldon. He drove away to Dent's Garden Hotel, Mount Road. The Commander-in-Chief will leave for Ootacamund to-morrow evening by the ordinary south-west mail train. The following officers also have returned to Madras in the Clive, viz., Brigadier-General Farrington, Colonel Tillard, R.A., Major McLeod, Surgeon-Major Martin, Captain Swan, Lieutenant Johnson, Captain Goodwin, Lieutenant MacMahon, and Captain Hutchins.

A RIDICULOUS MILITARY INCIDENT.

THE height of the ridiculous was attained a few days ago at a large military station in the North-West Provinces. A very junior Subaltern of Infantry, says a local paper, conceived the happy idea of a miniature artillery battle on his own account, to relieve the monotony of the proceedings. But by a curious mischance he caused his pieces to be discharged in the manner laid down for a general "action." Out of this incident a good story for the military papers might be made, describing how the different regiments stood to their arms, how the staff officers galloped, and how alert everybody in this very alert command proved himself to be. But alas! At all hazards, the truth and nothing but the truth must be recorded; only one solitary staff officer galloped to the scene, spoke in a fatherly way to that Subaltern, and retired slightly crest-fallen at this lame *denouement*. The remainder of the garrison, struck by the novelty of the thing, partially awoke, rubbed their eyes, turned over in their beds, and thus what might have been a comic catastrophe, ended in snores.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S SUCCESSOR.

THE Nizam having named Bushir-ud-Dowlah as the man whom he would desire to succeed Sir Salar Jung as Minister of the Hyderabad State, the Government of India have confirmed his choice and the appointment has now been formally made. Commenting on the appointment, the *Pioneer* says:—"Bushir-ud-Dowlah is one of the first two nobles of Hyderabad, and while not a man of exceptional ability or extraordinary force of character he is modest, even-minded, in sympathy with the Nizam, and has sufficient capacity to carry on the work of the State smoothly, particularly as the Prince himself has shown sound instincts in administrative matters. The Secretaries in Hyderabad too are particularly good men just now, Mehti Ali especially being an official of the best stamp; so there would seem to be no reason—intrigues always excepted—why the ship of State should not be safely steered along after having passed through very troubled waters." Bushir-ud-Dowlah is now in England, but he will doubtless be recalled by telegraph, unless the Nizam wishes him to remain for the Jubilee celebration.

SCINDIAH'S HOARDED TREASURE.

WHEN Mr. Westland, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, recently went to Gwalior, he found Scindiah's treasure in pits and wells constructed in the floors of rooms in the women's quarter of the palace. The rooms should rather, perhaps, be styled vaults, for they were partially underground, and daylight was admitted only by one small slit in the walls. The earth of the floor was removed to a depth of about six feet, and there was then disclosed a pavement, level and smooth, formed of large flag stones. These having been removed, there was disclosed a square pit filled to the brim with the glittering silver. There were several of these treasuries, and each contained about fifteen lakhs of Gwalior rupees. In each pit, besides the money there was a copper plate on which was engraved the amount it contained and the name of the official under whose order the stock had been placed there. The money was shovelled into bags, and to the amount of three millions is to be sent to the Calcutta Mint in instalments of eighty lakhs. The rupees are of pure silver, and are clean and bright looking. It seems to have been Maharaja's custom to put away only freshly coined rupees into his treasure vaults. The total value of the hoards amounts over five millions sterling, a portion being in the form of jewels.

THE RAJKOT HORSE-SHOW.

THE Government have issued the following Resolution on the report on the Horse-Show held at Rajkot in December 1886:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1887.

Letter from the Political Agent, Kathiawar, No. 86, dated 9th February 1887—Forwarding, with his remarks, certain papers in connection with the Horse-show held at Rajkot on 6th December 1886.

Transfer from the Political Department of the Secretariat, No. 1312, dated 21st February 1887.

Resolution.—The Rajkot Horse-show of 1886 was well attended, the total number of animals exhibited being 425 as compared with 309 in the previous year. The number would have been still larger, but for the fact that in consequence of the expected visit of his Excellency the Governor the Chiefs of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Junagadh kept their mares and young stock at home in order to show them to his Excellency. The quality of the stock exhibited was fair, and it is satisfactory to notice that in the class of brood mares the first three prizes were awarded to private breeders.

2. The proposal of the Honorary Secretary that the saving of Rs. 125 out of the grant allotted for prizes should be appropriated towards paying the "bhata" charges is sanctioned.

3. Mr. Mackay's suggestion that a new class should be formed for remounts is judicious and meets with the approval of his Excellency the Governor in Council. The proposal that the Chiefs should be requested to subscribe to the prize fund in order to make the Show more successful should be communicated to the Political Department, with the approval of Government in this Department, for consideration and orders. As regards the proposal that the Show should be open to animals bred in Gujarat and other places, his Excellency in Council is not aware that there is any objection to this being done. At present according to the prospectus seven out of twelve classes are open to all districts.

4. The arrangements connected with the Show were excellent and reflect credit on the Honorary Secretary, to whom as also to the judges the thanks of his Excellency in Council should be conveyed.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Under-Secy. to Govt.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore to any case Grey or White hair to its original colour with-out fail, bring the dandruff on all of most ill-coloured scalps, make the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as prevent it from falling off, and the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," and if he cannot supply you, the Proprietors will send it for Orders per V.P. Post, on receipt of Postal Order for Rs. 5-8, per bottle, by the Anglo-Mexican Drug Co. Limited, 41, Dorset-street, Baker-street, London, W.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION AT SIMLA.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hallen's lecture on the above subject at Simla, General Chapman said:—Mr. Hallen is hopeful that in the course of a few years a sufficiency of Indian-bred horses for the requirements of the State and the public will be obtained, and thereby the money spent in purchasing stock will be retained in this country, and not as now taken by importers to Australia and the Persian Gulf districts. I cannot say that I see as sanguine as Mr. Hallen is in this respect. The increasing demand for horses in India is, in my opinion, likely to outstrip the development of our breeding operations unless they are expanded far beyond the limit authorised in the recommendations that are now before the Government. The increasing wealth of the native population and their advance in the appreciation of invention is apparent in every one of our native cities. The demand for horses is everywhere steadily increasing, and the amount of young stock, drafted from our breeding grounds to native States is considerable. The establishment of stud farms under Government supervision was rightly abandoned as being a method of obtaining horses which was too expensive, and also tending to check native enterprise in the matter of horse-breeding, which, as it is desirable to encourage. But I hardly think we realise sufficiently the rapid strides which India has been making during the last 20 years. However forward the policy of the Government may be in regard to railway extension and other public works, it cannot, in my opinion, keep pace with the requirements of the rapidly increasing demands of British India. There is a tendency to rest satisfied because we are doing a great deal more than was done before. . . . The mind grasps with difficulty the extraordinary number of horse and mules that must be needed for war purposes during the course of the next few years, if we are to enter upon the struggle which most of us anticipate. In the matter of horse-breeding and mule-breeding it is not sufficient for Government to stand alone in making efforts to obtain a more certain supply of the animals upon which our success in war must depend. Every individual officer, whether he be in the command of a cavalry regiment, or in a humbler sphere with other branches of the service, is directly interested in promoting the extension of horse and mule-breeding in India. No Civilian at the head of a district, or working in a subordinate position, can fail to see the advantage of this important industry. It is not sufficient to leave the question entirely to the Government to be dealt with by a department. Each of us, soldiers and civilians, can do something to advance the matter. As a first step to so doing we need to know more of the subject than most of us can profess to do, and we have to be specially grateful to Mr. Hallen for having put forward the information his lectures contains. I hope that it may be read and thought over by a large number of officers in the Army, and that the discussion of some of the points which he has raised may be of value to the Government in the further consideration of the question of horse and mule-breeding.

Colonel Lawrence said:—I have been asked to take part in this discussion on a very short notice, and as there are many points that have been raised by Mr. Hallen which I have no doubt could be more ably discussed by others than myself, I propose to confine my remarks to the results of the horse-breeding department, with reference to the native cavalry. I remember some twelve years ago Sir Frederick Haines asking me on parade whether we got remounts easily. And I replied that there was great difficulty, and the quality was inferior. Our present Commander-in-Chief remarked to me that he had very often heard that answer given before, but during all the years he had been native cavalry regiments, every year they were better mounted than the year before. If that was true some time ago it is much more true now, and for that we may thank the horse-breeding department. I have heard it argued that native cavalry need not be mounted as well as they are, and that the work done by the regular cavalry in former days was as good as would be required of them now. I think the memory of these "half-horse regiments now" must have been rather deficient, or perhaps in their youth they have not taken a different view from what they did later in life. That we have increased in efficiency must be acknowledged, but we must be very much more efficient before we are satisfied with ourselves, and that we may become so, we must look to Mr. Hallen and his department to assist us. The horse-breeding operations department is only 11 years old, and it has been carried on very bitter controversies and strifes, and whatever should be the merits or demerits of the present system it must be allowed that it has put within our reach a much better class of horses than was procurable before under any other system. It now behoves officers of cavalry to influence those who have the power of the purse-strings, to give more money to assist Mr. Hallen in the operations of his department. Mr. Hallen has not told us entirely the system upon which he has been acting, but the general system I think has been to select a few districts considered favourable for horse-breeding operations, for the good quality of the native breed, or other considerations and encouraging breeders there by visits from officers of the department, by spending large sums of money in offering prizes, and more than all by supplying to the full requirements of these districts the very excellent and costly stallions the department has at its disposal. Near Dera Ghazi Khan, a few years ago, a small fair was held at which the cavalry regiments there thought they were fortunate if they got three or four remounts. The fair now is considered one of the best for getting remounts, and supplies as good horses for cavalry as any place in India. I was myself the president of the committee for giving awards, and it was interesting to mark each year the improvement in the stock presented for prizes. Of course this is entirely due to the efforts of the horse-breeding department, but while there are a few such districts in the Punjab, still there are others which are in utter darkness, and, I think, the great thing now is to try and induce the department to extend its operations to these districts. The Bannu district is one of those to which I refer. For many years there were three or four stallions kept up there under the old system by the Government, the services of which were given gratis, and they gradually drove out the indigenous stallions. Within the last few years, however, these Government stallions have died out and not been replaced, and the people fairly complain of what they consider almost a breach of faith on the part of the Government, because now they say they have nothing but ponies or inferior country-bred horses to breed from. It behoves every officer interested in native cavalry to get Mr. Hallen to get more money to introduce his operations into these districts. Though he could not possibly supply these districts with the excellent stallions, say, in Dera Ghazi Khan, yet I believe sufficiently good country-bred stallions might be got from other districts. At any rate, they would be very much better than anything the people have now. I think I have shown that the extension of the department, and also the operations of the department are still in their infancy. It requires still more support and nursing, chiefly more nurseries, and if possible more nursing.

Colonel Ben Williams said: Gentlemen,—I have been asked without any warning to get up and talk on the subject of horse-breeding and mules. I am sorry to say I must differ from Mr. Hallen on one or two points with regard to the necessity of having rearing depots. I think the officers of the Bengal and Punjab cavalry regiments here will agree with what Colonel Lawrence has just said as to the superiority of the country-bred horse—that he has increased in numbers and is of a better description, and has arrived now almost at perfection for the native cavalry. But there is one point on which I must disagree with the remarks you have heard, and that is with regard to the rearing of horses. I am of opinion that to obtain good horses for the department which I am in charge of, it is absolutely necessary to rear the horses ourselves, and not leave them to native breeders. When they rear them they shall feed them, and fatten them up in such a way that when they are 3 or 4 years old their form is marred and their action spoiled. They have not the means of rearing them in the way Government can. Their great idea is to get rid of a horse in its youth. Dealers and other people are always after them trying to buy their produce, and offer them large prices, often larger than we can afford to give. I suppose two-thirds of the horses brought to fairs are under four years of age. They are sold quickly enough, and the older ones always show signs of deterioration, first of all by unsoundness, and, secondly, by crooked legs. Want of action is one of the greatest faults. This is brought about by their being tied up and fed until they are made over to the dealers. Dealers are everywhere over the country. They hover about every fair, and offer prices for young stock, and buy them as yearlings or eight months old. They were carried away to native States and sold in great towns. They were taken away where one could not get them. Formerly it was the order of Government that one hundred young stock were to be purchased every year, and these were got readily enough. Full grown remounts were difficult to obtain, because as he had said they were not procurable at fairs. This year he had induced the Government to give him leave to purchase 200 young stock. During the last year we had been able to purchase in the open market only 126 full-grown remounts. This year the number was very small again. During the last six months they had been able to send into the services from the depot 191 remounts. As Mr. Hallen has remarked, the animals bred by his department compare very favourably with Walers. I think every credit should be given to the department for horse-breeding operations. Mr. Hallen and those under him are now breeding and producing better horses than we have ever had before in India.

General Chapman said [illegible] General Chapman said, I did not come here prepared to take any part in the horse-breeding department which has been so interestingly referred to by Mr. Hallen, Colonel Lawrence, and Colonel Williams. I think, however, it would be well to make a few remarks on the policy of Government in the matter, in so far as the British mounted branch of the service is concerned. Government is, I believe, desirous of helping Mr. Hallen's department to the utmost. The number of stallions in the department now is about 314. I quite agree with what General Chapman has said, that the growth of wealth and prosperity in India has accentuated, or should accentuate, the increase of the department for horse-breeding operations in the purchase of more stallions. Mr. Hallen has told you what the money given rightly to Government is, in India very little, indeed, in spite of India is a poor country, and money is not always forthcoming. We can only hope that when it is forthcoming sooner or later, one of the first directions in which more funds will be made available will be in the department for horse-breeding operations. With regard to the way in which Government try to encourage country-bred horses for the British branches of the Army, I would say that the order as it stands in a notification which is published in all the newspapers in India is that all many full-grown country-bred horses as are procurable should be purchased, and now 200 young stock per annum. There has been a good deal of discussion as to whether Government should purchase country-bred horses, young or old. On the other hand, we hear that full grown country-bred horses, that is to say, remounts of four years old, are not obtainable. On the other hand, we hear that plenty are obtainable, and are not bought. The action of Government in the matter is clearly to cover both parts of the question. That is to say, if full grown country-bred horses are obtainable, they ought to be bought. If not, then as an experimental measure Government has sanctioned the purchase of 200 young stock. I have seen these young horses, and the result of running about for hours on the Government farm, and being fed on the farm produce is most satisfactory. Most of these horses are probably from one to two years old, and at 4½ years old they are drafted into the ranks of the Government service. The horses reared under these conditions are in many respects not inferior to Walers. It was only the other day that I was favoured by General Greaves with an opportunity of seeing the horses of the 8th Hussars. They are mounted almost exclusively on Persian and country-bred horses, and going round the ranks of the horses the thing that attracted notice was the magnificent shape and conformation of the country-bred horses; and on enquiring where they came from, I was told that they had recently been drafted from the depot. I have seen also reports from officers in the Bombay presidency to whom these country-bred horses have been drafted. In one case the opinion of an officer was that they were in no way inferior to Walers of the present day. No greater praise could be given to the department than that, because it is generally admitted that cavalry mounted on Walers horses are the best mounted in the world. When the country-bred is compared to the Waler we may be sure the country-bred is making considerable progress.

Mr. Oliphant, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, said: Having had an opportunity for many years of inspecting the native cavalry remounts in Bengal and the Punjab, and the British services, I can say that a great improvement has taken place in the last few years. With regard to the question of rearing, I agree with Mr. Hallen that horse-breeding will not pay, but with regard to rearing I disagree with him. I do not think the native for many years to come will bring up young stock in the way it ought to be brought up. Liberty he will not give in and is even gets insufficient food. I think Mr. Hallen has rather overstated the risk that follows from this. Under the old arrangements sickness was rife, and the result of strangles were frightful, but with fresh air and better food the risk is not so great. In talking of rains some people think they have nothing to do but to turn stock loose to pick up their living. I have never in India seen a place where horses could pick up their living as they do in Australia. Food must always be provided, and therefore a rain can never be kept without some expense. Breeding therefore must be left to natives, but whether they will rear their stock properly I very much doubt.

Colonel Lawrence, apologising for speaking a second time, referred to the stud farm of the 11th Bengal Lancers mentioned by General Chapman. The farm he said was started under most favourable conditions, the troops having just returned from China, with a fund of Rs. 40,000 which had been deducted from their pay. The losses in horses had also all been made good. Under ordinary circumstances native cavalry regiments could not rear horses without assistance from Government. The Government would have to give ground and make advances for ten years, to be paid back in other ten. In this way it could be done, but if the money were given to Mr. Hallen, perhaps, he could produce better results.

General Chapman said he was aware of the favourable circumstances under which the Bengal Lancers started their farm; still he thought if the Government could make advances to regiments good results would follow.

Mr. Hallen then replied to some of the remarks made, especially with reference to carrying stud farms too far lest they should check private enterprise. Natives had capability enough to rear horses properly if they found it paid.

General Chapman said it only remained for him to thank Mr. Hallen for his interesting lecture and congratulate him on the evident sympathy felt for him. He thought horse-breeding operations might be extended without limit, and the Government would always get its money back. The great mistake was in hesitating to "put the money on."

The meeting then separated.

THE DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let the life-members of the Society read and answer the following:—

(1) Had the late Mr. Shastri Chiplunkar been transferred from the local Government High School to Ratnagiri as the head master of that School, could he have given up Government service?

(2) What were the views (as published in the columns of the *Native Opinion*) of the late Mr. Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar in January 1880, when he started the new evening school in Moroba Dada's Wada?

(3) Without Government, Municipal or other aid, could the late Shastri have started a college so soon?

(4) The new school rose rapidly within the short period of three years to the rank of a first-class school. Account for this sudden rise.

(5) Without liberal support from Sir James Fergusson and Colonel Reeves, could the new English school have succeeded in securing large donations from States having no connection with it?—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

OVERCROWDING OF TRAMCARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will permit me through the medium of your journal to point out the inconvenience that is experienced by the public on account of the overcrowding of the tramcars in the mornings, and more especially in the evenings? It is an indisputable fact that the extent of accommodation that is limited to each bench is in itself sufficient to make one feel uncomfortable. But how much more uncomfortable must one feel in weather of this kind, on account of his having to sit alongside four others, who have a deal of superfluous fat about them, and who are enemies of the dhobies and strangers to soap? I have been travelling regularly by the cars for the last two or three years, and I have more than once been compelled to jump out with precipitation to escape the odour thrown out by passengers encumbered with a superfluity of too too solid flesh. Considering that the success of the Company is due to the public, it is but reasonable that their comforts and convenience should be taken into consideration; if the rule of accommodation cannot be relaxed, perhaps the Company will arrange to run cars one immediately after the other to take up passengers in order to permit as much sitting room as possible.—Yours, &c.,

May 10. GROWLER.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1886-87:—

	In May, 1887. Bengal. Rs.	In April, 1887. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	53,25,000	22,50,000	75,05,000
Actual	51,17,250	11,65,750	62,83,000
Better than Estimate			
Worse than Estimate	2,07,750	10,84,250	12,92,000

TWO SALE OF BENGAL OPIUM AND ONE MONTH'S PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	End of May, 1887. Bengal. Rs.	End of April, 1887. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	1,01,10,000	22,50,000	1,23,60,000
Actual	1,00,17,500	14,60,750	1,17,38,250
Better than Estimate			
Worse than Estimate	92,500	8,17,250	9,09,750

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BY. WATER, PERRY & Co.) are agents for Residents at Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Penang, Yokohama, Zanzibar, &c., in every part of the world. Complete Outfits for Officers proceeding to India. Full descriptive Catalogues post free. Offices: 2 and 3, Queen Victoria Street, London. 1,000 References.

CRICKET IN THE MOFUSSIL.

A CRICKET MATCH was played at Gandevi between the Gandevi cricket club and the Navsari Parsee cricket club on Saturday, the 7th instant, resulting in favour of the latter by 69 runs in the first innings.

The following is the score of both parties:—

NAVSARI P. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M. E. Parsi, b Gandevi	21		
D. M. Gandevi, b Gandevi	0		
D. N. Tantoni, b Gandevi	0		
M. H. Khory, b Gandevi	0		
D. Mirza, c Gandevi, b Desai	0		
S. Colahory, c Gandevi, b Kastrak	0		
S. Nagar, b Desai	1		
F. Rustomji, c Gandevi, b Desai	0		
K. Kastrak, c Gandevi, b Desai	0		
S. Sidhwa, b Gandevi	2		
S. Tantoni, b Gandevi	0		
Extra	15		1
Total	69	Total	1

GANDEVI C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B. Gandevi, c Parsi, b Tantoni	3	b N. Tantoni	11
H. Desai, b Parsi	0	run out	3
K. Kastrak, b N. Tantoni	0	b Parsi	20
J. Gandevi, b Parsi	0	b Parsi	0
C. Gokaldi, b Parsi	0	b Parsi	0
V. Mukadi, c Nagar, b Tantoni	0	b Parsi	0
V. Desai, b Parsi	0	b Parsi	0
J. Desai, c Master, b Parsi	0	b Parsi	0
K. Gandevi, b Parsi	0	b Parsi	0
R. Gandevi, b Parsi	0	b Parsi	0
Hatilal, not out	0	b Parsi	0
Extra	0		0
Total	3	Total	34

N. B.—Mr. M. E. Parsi scored 21 runs in the 1st innings and 20 in the 2nd innings, being in a single instance of his scoring 20 runs in a single innings.

SURAT.

A match has been played between the Surat Government High School, and the Surat Mission School cricket clubs. In the 1st innings the Government H. School scored 91 runs, while the Mission High School scored 46 runs. In the 2nd innings, the Government H. School scored 87 runs with the fall of three wickets. The result of the second innings was not decided, owing to a disagreement between the umpires. The Surat Government H. School therefore won the game by 7 runs, according to the result of the first innings.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Mr. Dossibhoy Framjee, C.S.I. (chairman), Dr. Waters, Col. Forbes, Captain Morland, Messrs. Jamsetjee Umiashanker, R.M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy D. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji and Dr. Gowasji Hormusji.

SANCTION OF ADVANCES.

A memorandum was submitted from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment of advances, to meet the cost of works and supplies provided for in the 7 lakhs Sanitary Works Loan and Tanna Water Works Loan, such advances being made from the available balance of (1) Surplus cash balances, (2) Unexpended balance of the 41 lakhs Sanitary Works Loan of 1883; and the Municipal Building Fund.

The sanction asked

Carnac Road, 18in., and a main in Frere Road Carnac Road to Mint, 12in.

The following works were also sanctioned :—

	Rs.
Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, 4 in.	6,000
DeLisle Road—from Haines Road to Elphinstone Road, 4 in.	12,500
Haines Road—from DeLisle Road to Jacob Circle, 4 in.	5,800
Dharavi Road, 4 in.	9,000
Parel Road—from Nesbit Road to Pydowni, 4 in.	9,200
Elphinstone Road, 4 in.	9,000
Worli Road, 4 in.	6,500
Ripon Road, 3 in.	11,500
Kamathipura 15th and 16th Streets, 3 in.	1,600
Mungalwadyi, Girgam, 3 in.	450
Parel Tank Road, 4 in.	6,000
Bellasis Road, 4 in.	4,000
Total...	Rs. 81,550
Chinchpokli Stores—Filling of Compound, New Offices	15,000
Stove and Tank for dipping Pipes	
Alteration of mains for Deacon's meter system and fixing additional meters	5,000

ALLOWANCE TO THE GARDENS SUPERINTENDENT.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner asked the Council to sanction the payment of a conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per day to the Superintendent of Municipal Gardens in order to enable him to exercise supervision over the road side trees and all the smaller Municipal gardens. After some discussion, it was resolved to give a carriage allowance of Rs. 50 per month.

THE HAINES ROAD BURIAL GROUND.

On the recommendation of the Acting Commissioner, the Council resolved to ask the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 1,750 from surplus cash balances, to meet the cost of filling in a further portion of the Hindoo low-caste, burial ground at Haines Road. The Commissioner was given permission to undertake the work in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation.

RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the payment, from the grant of Rs. 500 allowed from the cost of illuminating and enclosing the addresses to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Dufferin, of Rs. 68-12-8, to meet the cost of work done in the Municipal Workshops in connection with the reception of these distinguished personage.

WATER SUPPLIED TO THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.

A letter was read from Mr. Justice Birdwood to the Commissioner asking for a reduction in the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons now charged for water supplied to the University gardens. He found that was the rate at which water would hereafter be supplied to the Ladies' Gymkhana, while the Byculla and Yacht Clubs would obtain it at 6 annas per 1,000 gallons. He was not aware of the reason for this difference, but presumed that it might be due to the circumstance that the Gymkhana was at a much higher level than the two clubs. If that be so there would be good reason for charging the University only at the rate charged to the clubs. He would even ask for a lower rate on the ground that the University garden is a place of public resort, much frequented by grown-up people and children belonging to the poorer classes of society than those for whose benefit the clubs are maintained. Under all the circumstances, Mr. Birdwood asked that the rate might be fixed at 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, or at some lower rate, if possible.

The Chairman said that the garden, which was kept in a good condition, added to the beauty of the town. He thought Mr. Birdwood's request was very reasonable, and proposed that 4 annas per 1,000 gallons be charged for the supply of water to the gardens.

Dr. Cowasji seconded the proposition. It was however considered that the rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons was below the cost price. The proposition was accordingly modified, and it was unanimously agreed to charge for water supplied to the garden at the rate of 6 annas per 1,000 gallons.

The Council then adjourned.

BENGAL.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO LORD ULICK BROWNE.—A communication has been received in Calcutta from Lord Ulick Browne, thankfully acknowledging a sum of between three and four thousand rupees subscribed by his friends, European and Native, official and non-official, as a testimonial in connexion with his retirement from the country. He writes :—"I hope you will kindly convey to the subscribers my warmest thanks for such a substantial token of their regard, and tell them that I appreciate it and their kindness very highly. I propose to spend the amount in a library of standard books which will serve to remind me for the rest of my life of the many kind and considerate friends I made during my residence in India."—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

RETURN OF NATIVE TROOPS.—The first Regiment, Madras Pioneers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Eyre, and No. 1 Company of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Wilkinson, have return to Madras from Rangoon, in the Indian Troopship Clive. The following officers also came with the Pioneers, viz. : Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Mathias, Lieutenants Ritherdon, Churchill, and Kenedy, with Surgeon Major Fawcett, in medical charge. The First Pioneers consist of 11 native officers, 471 non-commissioned officers, rank and file and 60 followers. The Company of Sappers and Miners is 108 strong, with four native officers, besides 17 followers. The troops on arrival were marched into the Camp pitched for them on the south glacis of the Fort, and they will remain there until despatched to Bangalore by special trains. Apothecarry Lynsdale and ten clerks, besides a few European details also returned to Madras in the same vessel.

ECONOMY ON THE RAILWAY.—The question of reducing expenditure in the cost of permanent way materials for railways is at present engaging the attention of the Railways in this Presidency, and in lieu of the present Ibbotson's patent fishbolts, which are found to slacken, the Madras Railway Company have indented, as an experiment, for Grove's patent washers for a length of 10 miles. The South Indian Railway Company at the same time are making vast experiments in the use of 50lb. rails for heavy work. The Government of India are meanwhile not idle in the direction of reducing expenditure, for the Railway Companies in this Presidency have been requested to limit their stock of locomotives by keeping the engines longer in steam than at present, and thus getting more work out of them. At present the engines do what is called an 8-hour's run, or a little more. It has been suggested that they be kept in steam for 48 hours. The drawback anticipatad, should this proposal be adopted, is that the responsibility of keeping the engine in order, consumption of fuel, &c., will be divided by more than one driver, and thus lead to difficulty in attaching blame.—*Times.*

JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIPS AT INDORE

THE following is a copy of letter from Munshi Gurdit Singh, Secretary to the Residency Jubilee Committe, Indore, to the 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India ; dated Indore Residency, the 12th April :—

I am directed by the Residency Jubilee Committee, to forward three 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, with the object of founding three perpetual scholarships, each of the monthly value of Rs. 3-5-4, in the Residency school to commemorate the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. This form of memorial will, the Committee trust, more impress the memory of the auspicious day on the rising generation, and thus early inculcate feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Crown in the hearts of the young scholarship-holders and their fellow students. The money for these scholarships has been subscribed by three Hindoo gentlemen, and it is their wish that the scholarships be always awarded to three poor Hindoo deserving boys and be called after the names of the donors, thus :—Madho Rao Vinayak Kibe Jubilee Scholarship, Gopal Rao Ganesh Kibe Jubilee Scholarship, and Mukund Rao Ganesh Kibe Jubilee Scholarship. I beg that Sir Lepel Griffin may be pleased to accept the trust, and give effect to these wishes by establishing the scholarships with effect from the 1st of the current month. Six months interest is now due on the Notes, and it should be devoted towards the payment of the stipends for the first six months, when further interest will fall due and be available for the next half-year, and so on. The committee further beg to send Rs. 1,005, of which Rs. 500 are to be sent as the committee's subscription towards the establishment of the "Imperial Institute" in England, in which her Majesty is taking great interest, and Rs. 505, are contributed towards the construction of the female ward in connection with the Residency Charitable Dispensary. Of the latter sum, Rupees 500 have been given by Seth Hanmantram Ramchunder. I pray that these donations may be disposed of accordingly. The amount of the Jubilee Fund at the disposal of the committee amounted to about 10,000 rupees, of which 9,000 have been disposed of as above, while a similar sum will be expended on the construction of the "Victoria Library," for which a site has been kindly granted by the Agent to the Governor-General, and of which the foundation-stone was laid with due honours on the Jubilee day. The rest of the money has been expended in illuminations, fireworks, amusements, sports, and charities, which took place to celebrate the day. The largest subscribers to the Jubilee fund besides the gentlemen whose names have been given above, were Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh, Khan Yasin Mahammad Khan, Mr. Krishna Rao Mulye, B.A., and Govind Rao Babe Saheb Bolia, and the committee feel proud that the manner in which they have administered the funds has met with approval from the general body of the subscribers and the public generally.

The following reply was received from Mr. F. L. Petre, dated April 26 :—

I am directed, in reply to your letter of 12th April, 1887, to say that the Agent to the Governor-General has read the report furnished therein with great pleasure and begs to tender to you and to the members of the committee his best thanks for the energetic, public-spirited and loyal manner in which you and they have undertaken your duties. I am to ask you to give the Agent to the Governor-General's special thanks to the gentlemen of the Kibe family, who have jointly contributed Rs. 3,000 for perpetual scholarships to commemorate the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The Agent to the Governor-General accepts, officially, the trust and arrangements will be made for carrying out the intentions of the donors without delay. The Agent to the Governor-General would further wish that his special thanks be conveyed to Seth Hanmantram for his donation of Rs. 500 towards the foundation of the female ward in connection with the Residency Charitable Hospital. The contribution of Rs. 500 towards the Imperial Institute will also be duly forwarded. The Agent to the Governor-General is very glad to hear of the foundation of the "Victoria Library," which will be a permanent memorial of the Jubilee, and will doubtless be of benefit to the community.

THE LADY'S MAID AND HER SWEETHEART.

AT the Calcutta Small Cause Court of the 4th inst., before Babu Srinath Roy, Officiating Judge, the case of Annie Stevenson *vs.* Elias Hyam Isaac came up for hearing. The suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 456, money lent to the defendant. Mr. Horace C. Wilson, appeared for the plaintiff. Miss Annie Stevenson, the plaintiff, stated she was an English woman, and had come to this country in 1885, and had entered the service of Mrs. Sassoon in Bombay as ladies' maid, during which time she made the acquaintance of the defendant, and lent him various sums of money in January and February, 1886, in English sterling, and Rs. 20 in Indian money. The money was lent in small sums, just as the defendant asked for them. She made entries in a pocket book which she totalled up, and on the next page she noted the whole amount. (Pocket book produced.) She left Bombay in March, 1886, at the request of, and under arrangements made by, the defendant, who was anxious for her to hurry away to England. Before leaving, she asked him about the money, and he promised to send it to her in Bank of England notes to an address she gave him. She used to receive her salary from Mrs. Sassoon in sovereigns, and the defendant always took the standard sovereign in preference to those bearing the George and Dragon stamp, as he said her leg was having something made for her, and wanted all the sovereigns to be alike. She went to England in March, and returned in September last, landed at Calcutta, and the next day had an interview with the defendant, who advised her to go up-country. She accordingly left by train, but was taken seriously ill at Mirzapore. The guard of the train, a Mr. Percival, seeing her state, assisted her and placed her with some friends of her, and helped her in various ways. She subsequently asked him to assist her in recovering this money, and they went together and saw the defendant, who at first denied the debt and asked Miss Stevenson to support her claim by receipts and papers. She replied that she had no papers, and that she had not thought he would have been such a scoundrel as to repudiate his liability. Subsequently in the presence of parties he acknowledged the debt and arranged that Mr. Percival should call on him on a certain date, when he would pay the amount. Accordingly Mr. Percival called as appointed and met defendant's father, who said his son had left the day before for Singapore.

Mr. Percival a Guard on the East Indian Railway, was next examined regarding the interview with defendant and corroborated plaintiff's statement. He deposed to having called at the house of the defendant's father, and, having explained his business was informed that his son had duped him nicely as he had bolted to Singapore. He described his son as a reprobate, and gave him an exceedingly bad character. After some conversation, Mr. Percival was requested to call again, when the father would see what could be done. He called, but was informed that the money was not forthcoming.

Mr. Wilson produced and tendered the *Exchange Gazette* which quoted the "on demand" rate at one shilling and fourpence and twenty-five thirty-seconds, which made the sum lent, viz., £31 equal to Rs. 456.

The defendant was examined, and gave his evidence in a somewhat violent manner. He denied the debt *in toto* and asked the Court if it was likely he would borrow money of a "common servant girl." He alleged that the plaintiff was not in Bombay in January, and therefore could not have lent him any money, and further that, had such been the case she would certainly have mentioned the circumstance to her employers when she was leaving for England. She had brought a false charge against him in the Police Court, and was also bringing this false charge in this Court, in order to obtain the costs wherewith to carry on her case in the Court. Defendant entered into some irrelevant matter in connection with the latter case, and tried even to hint that the plaintiff was not earning her living in a creditable manner, and also that Mr. Percival had advanced her some Rs. 400. He was proceeding to cast some further aspersions on the character of the plaintiff, when he was stopped by the Court. In the absence of any proof, defendant denied the debt : had there been any receipts or papers in support of the claim, he would have been glad to pay thousands of rupees.

Regarding his ability to pay such large sums, Mr. Wilson asked him if it was not a fact that at that very moment Messrs. Cook and Company and Harry Clark held decrees against him. At first defendant refused to answer the question, but was subsequently obliged to admit that such was the case.

Mr. Wilson remarked that he had intended to avoid all references to the question touched on by defendant. This was a case in which his client, like many other girls, had come to this country to accept service, and had been seduced by scoundrels of the defendant's stamp. She had a child by him, and he was raising every obstacle to her obtaining her rights and getting this money, which he had been unscrupulous enough to take from her.

The Court granted a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs, solicitor's fees, and the usual attorney's certificate.

About a quarter of an hour after judgment had been delivered, the defendant, was arrested at Spence's Hotel under a body warrant, on a decree obtained against him by Messrs. Cook and Co.

INDIAN BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—The ordinary general meeting of this Bank was held at the City Terminus Hotel on April 20. Mr. W. Paterson (chairman) stated that the uncertain and unsettled state of affairs with regard to the silver currency was prejudicial not only to business in India, but also to the trade of other countries. The report was adopted, and the dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, declared.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—The half-yearly meeting of this Bank was held at the offices, Bishopsgate Street Within, on April 20. Mr. D. H. Small (chairman) stated that, owing to the scant provision made in the previous two half-years for bad and doubtful debts, the directors had deemed it right to place the whole of the net earnings of the half-year in reserve. The profits showed an increase for the past six months, and as a matter of fact the Bank's business was substantial, and save in respect of the outstanding loans and advances that he had alluded to was sound and remunerative. After some discussion the report was adopted, and the chairman stated that the board would be happy to meet a committee of shareholders, and give them every information.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The twenty-ninth annual report of the directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China up to Dec. 31 last, states that, owing to unprofitable exchange workings at some of the branches, and to depreciation during the half-year in the Bank's holdings of Indian Government Guaranteed Sterling securities and Colonial bonds, the accounts now presented show a loss. To cover this loss and to provide for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., per annum, which is now declared, the sum of 25,000l. has been taken from the reserve fund. After payment of this dividend a balance of 1,435l. is left over, which is carried to the next account. The reserve fund after this deduction will stand at 105,000l. The directors announce with regret the resignation, on account of ill-health, of Mr. William Scott. Mr. George Yule, merchant, of London and Calcutta, is recommended by the directors for the vacancy thus occasioned on the Board.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

WE quote the following from a circular issued by Mr. J. Jamsajee, cotton and yarn broker, Hongkong :—"The short interval of ten days has been marked by a moderate inquiry for all counts and a fairly large business has to be recorded as or about previous rates, market closing steady. Good to best approved chops of Nos. 20s. and 16f. have been largely dealt in for the local and Northern markets, but shortness of supplies is affecting business. Favorite superior chops of No. 12s. find ready sales at remunerative prices, but medium and common threads are difficult to move even at a reduction. A moderate business has been done in approved chops of No. 10s., and prices remain pretty much the same as last advised. Only very small business can be done in one or two special chops of Nos. 8s. and 6s. owing to steady high rates. During the ten days arrival 3,502 bales, sales, 4,283 bales and unsold stock 117,499 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 2,257 bales and Japan 824 bales. At last advices a very good business in all counts has been reported from Shanghai, East Coast and Japan at former prices, and should supplies of favourite chops of Nos. 16s. and 20s. keep short rates, will in all likelihood still further advance. Nos. 10s. and 12s have been dealt in only in Shanghai and the East Coast."

PROJECTED RAILWAY TUNNEL UNDER THE SIMPLON PASS.

THE long talked of scheme for a railway tunnel under the Simplon Pass has of late assumed a more definite shape, and that some of its promoters are even sanguine that a commencement may be made before the end of the present year. The need of direct communication between Switzerland and Italy has been conclusively shown by the stagnation which has resulted in the former district generally, and along the shores of the lake of Geneva, in particular, from the diversion of traffic to the Saint Gothard line. The directors of the Suisse Occidentale Railway Company, which has especially suffered from the foregoing cause, and of whose system the Simplon railway will be a prolongation, have been active in promoting popular favour for the enterprise. Some stimulus was no doubt added by the grant of a concession in the recent session of the Federal Assembly, for a projected mountain railway (although it seems doubtful whether the means for its construction will be found) from Brieg, in the Valais, passing at a considerable height through the mountains to Iselle, and thence descending into the valley of the Bedretto, to join the St. Gothard line at Airolo. Though the projected Simplon tunnel will be 16 kilometres or 10 miles long, that is, one kilometre-and-a-half longer than the St. Gothard, it is in other respects a far less formidable undertaking than was the other. The elevation will be somewhere about 1,000 feet less, and the lines of access, which for the St. Gothard were only constructed by a miracle of engineering, are, in this instance, on the Swiss side at least, practically speaking, ready made. Many authorities are of opinion that the collection of sufficient funds cannot be immediately looked for, but at the same time the basis now laid for the undertaking of this important work of peace will, it may reasonably be hoped, remain for successful and not very remote utilisation. Sixty-three millions of francs is the sum mentioned as the necessary capital for a commencement to be made ; 15 millions of which must be obtained in the shape of subventions.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE was stabbed on Monday, April 18, by a Frenchman who presented himself at the residence of the Marshal, in Madrid, pretending to be a newspaper correspondent. About a year ago Mdme. Bazaine went to Mexico with the younger children, leaving the Marshal in Madrid with their eldest son, who is serving in the Canadore Regiment of the Spanish army. Marshal Bazaine was living in a small apartment near Castellana, with one man-servant. Six months ago, while walking in the Retiro, he fell and broke his leg, since which time he has been confined to his room, where he generally sat in an arm-chair, receiving but few visitors, and living on a very small allowance from his wife. The man-servant refused to admit the unknown visitor on Sunday, but, seeing his insistance on Monday, he showed him in and left him with the Marshal. Having thus obtained access to the Marshal in his room, after talking of indifferent subjects, the visitor suddenly rose and with a poniard dealt Marshal Bazaine a severe blow just over the centre of the forehead, striking the bone. The poniard seems to have glanced, leaving a wound, the gravity of which has not yet been ascertained. The Marshal was stunned. The man escaped into the street, followed by the Marshal's servant, who by his cries succeeded in getting the man arrested. On being taken by the police the man handed over his weapon, declaring in a theatrical manner in French, "I have avenged my country."

On inquiring at night at the residence of Marshal Bazaine, says the *Standard*, the doctors said he was progressing favourably. The wound was superficial, and the loss of blood inconsiderable. The Frenchman arrested is a man of thirty-six ; he has a moustache and imperial, and is very well dressed. He behaves insolently, and says he has accomplished a providential mission. His weapon was a triangular dagger ; it was found on the staircase. The authorities and the judge have examined the prisoner, who seems greatly excited. The newspapers express doubts about the state of mind of the prisoner.

BESET BY ALLIGATORS.

A WRITER in the *New York Sun* describes how a surveying party, of which he was a member, was impeded and annoyed by alligators in the mouths of the Ganges. These reptiles, he says, several times attacked their boats in broad daylight, and they lived in constant dread of them. One evening as a party of six (two whites and four natives) were returning in a boat from exploring a lagoon, alligators began to rise to the surface around them in great numbers, and they landed on an island to save themselves.

I do not believe, the writer says, I exaggerate in the least when I say that there were 250 of the saurians splashing about us when we landed. Indeed, the two of us were using our firearms to keep 'em off while the natives pulled for the shore. We had two double-barrelled shot-guns, but not over a dozen charges of ammunition, and we used half of those before we landed. The island was a bit of spongy land not over fifty feet across, with three or four small trees growing in the centre. I had never seen the natives so badly rattled. The moment the boat touched the ground they sprang ashore and ran to the centre of the island; and, in their haste to abandon the craft, two of the oars were allowed to go overboard and float away. It seemed for a moment as if the reptiles meant to crawl right over us ; but the flash of the guns and the death of three or four of them produced something of a scare, and after a bit they drew away from the boat. I stood up on a thwart and looked around in the twilight, and it seemed to me that the water all around the little island was alive with our enemies. They swam here and there, they turned and twisted and lashed the water; and the odour from their bodies and the mud soon became unbearable. It was plain enough that we could not stop long on that bit of land, and we called to the natives to return to the boat and be off. The poor wretches had no courage left, and they began to cry and whimper like children. We threatened to turn our guns on them if they did not obey orders, and then they came running to the boat. The oars which had gone overboard had floated away and could not be recovered, and when they discovered this the most intelligent of them said :—"You do not understand these reptiles. They are so fierce and hungry, and are so bold by night that they will even climb into the boat. Any one can upset us by a blow of his tail." "What would you advise?" I asked. That all go ashore and to the other end of the island. We will attract the crocodiles to that locality, and then return here in all haste and row away." The plan was the only one which promised relief, and in two minutes after it was proposed we were hurrying to the lower end of the island. The saurians pursued us in both channels, thrashing the water in a terrible way, and we had scarcely stopped when a full score of them attempted to land, and would have done so had we not driven them back by the fire of our guns. The natives removed their hats and shirts, rolled them into four respective bundles, and at a signal these were tossed far out into the lagoon. There was a terrific rush of the reptiles, and at the same moment we skurried for the boat and pushed off. We had nicely outwitted the enemy, and as we started away the two carmen pulled a stout stroke. We were 300 feet from the island, and almost in the river, when there was a sudden shock which threw us all down, and two of the natives went overboard. We had struck a snag and stove our boat, and the water rushed in so fast that she swamped inside of two minutes. The four natives set up a dismal wail, and started off in a body to swim to the island. Had they swum quietly they might have reached it; but the poor fellows were half-crazed with fear, and they splashed the water about and kept up a sort of wailing, and the alligators were at once put on the scent. "Great God ! but we are to be eaten alive!" gasped my companion, as the boat settled down with us. "Don't follow," I warned, as he prepared to strike out after the natives. "If we have any show at all, it is in drifting out into the river with a boat." The gunwales of the boat were awash, and we were both in the water clinging to the craft, he on one side and I on the other. There was a sluggish current there, but we had not drifted 30 ft. from the snag when we heard the shrieks and screams of the natives as the reptiles rushed upon them. There was a terrible fight over the victims, and the wave kicked us helped us drive us from the locality, and were probably the means of saving our lives. After the first few words neither of us spoke. Any attempt to cheer and encourage would have been a mockery. The moment we were sighted by a samrian our time had come. As we drifted slowly along one passed me by not more than ten feet as he made for the island, and for a few seconds I was blind with terror. Foot by foot we drifted away, and at length struck the current of the river, and it was not five minutes later when a boat from the steamer picked us up. They had heard the firing and knew that we were in trouble, but had come too late to save our helpers from a terrible death.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS IN MESMERISM.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* describes some interesting experiments of a newly discovered hypnotizer, M. Moutin, exhibited at the Salle du Zodiaque at the Grand Hotel, in the presence of doctors, journalists, and well-known Parisians :—

Without attempting to account for the extraordinary power possessed by M. Moutin, who is a comparatively young and handsome man, over the doctors, journalists, and ladies of the audience who consented to mount the platform and allow him to experiment upon them, I will state in a few words what he did. M. Moutin does not put people to sleep, but makes them obey his will while thoroughly awake. He began by choosing his subjects among the people who presented themselves, by placing his hand on the nape of the neck. While talking to them he inquired whether they felt an unusual heat under his hand. If an affirmative answer was given, he knew he had a good subject, and, while telling him to stand up straight, soon brought him on his knees by simply placing one hand lightly on his back and holding the other in front of his knees. It was extremely curious to witness the efforts made by some people to keep their feet ; but it was useless, they had to go down on their knees. One gentleman, well known in Parisian society, was dragged round the room among the spectators by M. Moutin, who put that gentleman's hand first on his shoulder and then on his head, and told him to follow him. When they got back to the platform he told the same gentleman, when sitting on the ground, that he forbade him to rise. Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts he could not rise until he had received the magnetiser's permission. One of the writers of the "Gaulois" was operated on in a yet more astonishing manner. Placed at the extremity of the long hall, with his back turned to M. Moutin, he was told to do all he could to prevent himself being drawn backwards towards the platform. He used what seemed to be almost superhuman efforts to stand where he was ; but soon his legs began trembling violently, and in spite of all, he was soon walking backwards towards the operator. After that everybody was made to laugh heartily by the same gentleman being made to dance in a most amusing manner. M. Moutin also fought a mock duel with him. Asking for two walking-sticks, he gave one to the gentleman, and after crossing swords with him, paralyzed his arm by his will. After releasing his adversary from that disadvantageous position, M. Moutin told him that he defied him to touch him with the stick. The operator failed in this instance; for, after a prolonged effort, during which the journalist seemed to strain every nerve and muscle in his body, he at last touched M. Moutin's chest. The operator, however, won great applause by recommencing the experiment. He stood perfectly still, and offered, as before, no resistance but his will or magnetic power. The gentleman with the stick could not, so to say, against the air, but he failed to touch the operator. One of the ladies present was then told by M. Moutin, while she was sitting among the spectators, that he defied her to say "Nebuchadnezzar." It was ridiculous in the extreme to hear her try in vain, till the operator gave her permission to say the word. The same lady was evidently a good subject ; for M. Moutin, placing two chairs in the middle of the platform, sat down on one, and then told the lady she would come and sit down on the other and lean her head on his shoulder. She protested ; but in a few minutes she was seized with a most violent trembling in her outstretched arms. She got up, and then threaded her way amongst the spectators in what seemed to be a nervous trance, for she trembled most violently, making people thought she would trip on the platform steps ; but M. Moutin, who was sitting quietly awaiting her arrival reassured them by saying, "She cannot fall ; I forbid her to fall." She sat down on the chair, and, when there, seemed determined not to put her head on the operator's shoulder ; but in a few moments she closed her eyes, and let her head fall. At the same instant M. Moutin started to his feet, and, blowing in her face, restored her instantly to consciousness. Other equally astonishing experiments were made by M. Moutin on people who cannot be supposed for a minute to be accomplices to a trick.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE *TIMES*.

MR. LABOUCHERE has addressed a letter, regarding his advice to the Irish, to the *Times*, in which he says :—

I am quite ready to accept the responsibility of what I have either written or spoken in regard to the attitude which, I think, Irishmen should adopt, when the Coercion Bill now before Parliament becomes law. This I have stated in the passage to which you allude. It is that women, children, and cattle should be left alone, but that "rack-renting landlords, evictors, those mean and contemptible wretches who take evicted farms, and the agents of despotism," should be declared to be lepers and treated as lepers.

The Coercion Bill is a declaration of war against the Irish Nationalists, and against the men whom they have sent to Parliament to represent them. Open rebellion would be justifiable, but there are many things which are justifiable that are not expedient. Were the Irish to rebel, they would be crushed, and the only result would be a useless effusion of blood. Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen of the North of Ireland to fight, if Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill became law. This advice was applauded by those who are now the advocates of the Government Coercion Bill. Neither Lord Randolph Churchill nor his political friends, therefore, can object to the doctrine that when Irishmen believe that their rights are invaded by an Act of Parliament they ought to resist. With respect to what are termed outrages, I believe they would be as inexpedient as a rebellion. I think it very likely that they will occur, and I regret it, but, if they do, I consider that the Coercionists will be primarily responsible for them, because when an open movement either to attain a legitimate political end or to hinder landlords from rackrenting and evicting, is sought to be put down by political offences of their political rights and consigning them to prison if they exercise them, that revenge which Bacon terms wild justice is apt to replace law.

Coercion can only be rendered possible by the tame submission of those whom it is sought to coerce. I believe it to be not only the right, but the duty, of Irishmen to prove that it will be impossible to succeed and endeavour to rule Ireland by coercion. If the National League be suppressed, or if its action be interfered with, then, I think, it should be replaced by secret societies, and that these societies make it their business to see that rackrenting landlords, evictors, &c., should be treated as lepers. We have the authority of Lord Salisbury for the belief that no law can meet this form of passive resistance. When the Austrians were in Lombardy and in Venetia they were boycotted by the inhabitants. If an Austrian entered in which there were Italians, they all left the place ; if an Italian tradesman supplied Austrians, the Italians refused to deal with them ; if an Italian frequented Austrians, he was placed by his countrymen under a social ban. The Austrians never attempted to put down this boycotting, for they regarded it as natural and reasonable. I sincerely trust that the Irish will follow the example of the Italians ; that coercion, as it ought to, will once more prove a failure, and that the plan of the Government to render evictions easy by their so-called remedial measures will share the fate of their coercion policy.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

AT a meeting of the Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture, on April 16, to discuss the currency question, Mr. Frowen, in the course of a long statement on the present causes of industrial depression, said that the perpetual shrinkage in prices had induced the belief that foreign competition resulting from free imports was at the bottom of our troubles ; but it must not be lost sight of that prices have fallen, and agricultural distress is nearly as general in the protected areas on the Continent and also in the United States. It was therefore necessary to discover some more universal cause for the present industrial crisis, and he believed that it was to be found in the serious contraction of the volume of legal tender money in the world, which had resulted from the efforts of western nations to make a single gold currency do all the work done previously to 1873 by the two precious metals in conjunction, which were before that date to all intents jointly legal tender. After referring to M. de Laveleye's figures to show that in eight years England had lost one-fifth of all her gold in currency. Mr. Frowen asked whether we were to sit still till the other four-fifths have been drained from us, or are we to admit silver to legal tender again, and to bring in that metal to support prices.

VOLUNTEER FIELD ARTILLERY.

AT the Royal United Service Institution on the 22nd April, Captain C. Halford Thompson, R.A., Hon. Major 1st Volunteer Devonshire Brigade, Royal Artillery, delivered a lecture on "Volunteer Field Batteries, and how to Horse Them." General Robert Biadulph occupied the chair.

In commencing his subject, Captain Thompson commented on the condition in which we should now have to face an invasion, when ill-trained Volunteers and Militia, instead of being able to look for the support of a powerful field artillery, would hardly have a single gun to back them. It was satisfactory to find that the authorities were at last beginning to consider whether they could not form efficient Volunteer field batteries. He was of opinion that it was absolutely necessary that this should be done ; that it was perfectly practicable to form Volunteer field batteries possessing sufficient mobility, and to obtain a sufficient supply of serviceable horses. We had 340,000 Militia and Volunteers. Deducting from them the garrison artillery required for manning forts, there would be 300,000, for whom—according to the usual proportion of three guns per 1000—900 field guns, as a minimum, were needed ; though from their imperfect training, they should have many more. As a matter of fact, they had not a single gun, so that they would be heavily handicapped as against the picked troops of any European nation. The want of artillery would be especially felt in preventing our making head against the enemy when first attempting a landing, when, with a plentiful artillery, it might be nipped in the bud. For some time he had commanded a battery of Volunteer field artillery, which, up to now, had been armed with 20-pounder breach-loading Armstrong's, but he had been ordered to return them into store, and to make his command an ordinary garrison battery. Though the guns had been for some years left in his charge, the harness had long since been returned to store, and that led him to adopt the shafts of the guns and waggons for the use of farm horses, using farm harness. Describing this adaptation, he said the general appearance of the turn-out was slovenly to one accustomed to the splendid equipment of our regular Artillery, but though rough it was efficient and much more suited for the class of horses employed than military harness, as with it he had kept up an average of our miles an hour on a march of eight miles out and, after drilling, a similar distance home again in the same time. The horses were driven from the limber box, and were led when specially accurate driving was required. The horses could be secured by contracts with farmers at 10s. per day, the owner foraging them, or 8s. if foraged by the Government. In event of the battery being called out for service, the commanding officer should have the absolute right of buying the horses at 46l. each. Giving a sample of the experience he had employed in hiring horses for his own battery, he said there would be no difficulty in getting any number of suitable horses all over the country. Such horses were not suitable for the ordinary work of field artillery, being too slow and heavy, but for bringing Volunteer guns to suitable positions they would answer perfectly well. A Volunteer field battery would require 75 horses. There should be 100 batteries of six guns, so that the number of horses wanted would be 7,500, which could easily be raised out of the 2,000,000 of agricultural horses. It would involve also raising 12,000 more men, as it would not be judicious to decrease the gunners wanted for the coast batteries. He would like to see the batteries commanded by retired officers. The guns he would suggest were the 25-pounder M.L. gun of 18 cwt. The batteries should be distributed about the country places, not more than forty or less than twenty-five miles from the place where their annual practice is carried on, the object being to give them two day's march from head-quarters to their practice ground, thus giving them four day's march, and four days (including halt) for Sunday) on the practice-ground. The total cost of these batteries he estimated at 894l. 14s. per annum, so that the cost of 100 batteries would be under 80,000l. per annum.

In the discussion which followed :—Colonel Shakespeare, who in early Volunteer days commanded the Middlesex Volunteer Field Batteries spoke in high terms of the work done by them under his command during a march down to Brighton, knocking about during the Easter Monday field-day over the steep gradients of the Downs, and the march back to London, when not a strap or buckle gave way. Severe trials took place, also, at the wish of Lord Elcho over the rough ground behind the Wimbledon Butts, with the greatest success. His horses he got from the omnibus companies at 10s. a day, and they could be obtained in any number. He was therefore strongly in favour of Volunteer field artillery.

General Brackenbury referred to the mobilisation scheme, and the necessities involved in a defence against invasion which required that the fleet should keep the seas. Dockyards, coaling stations, and our principal commercial ports must be armed and manned. Our forces for home defence must be concentrated, and places had been laid down to be defended, and the garrisons had been told off. The scheme of the Intelligence Department had been approved by Mr. W. H. Smith and his successor, Mr. Stanhope. For garrisons at home Militia and Volunteer Artillery would be mainly utilised, but for garrison purposes we were still 3,600 Volunteer artillerymen shot. These men must be in garrison before war was declared, and be there throughout the continuance of the war. That was impossible, and it was not assumed that more than one-half of these Volunteer artillerymen in any seaport would be available ; and one-third or one-half of any who lived within two hours' distance. We had two complete army corps under the mobilisation scheme minus the Royal Engineers, and 17 commissariat and transport companies, for whom, however, there was provision made in the current estimates. There were 21 Volunteer corps too distant from seaports to be utilised as garrison artillery, and to these it had been decided to give 84 guns of position (hear, hear). But there was needed, instead of 84 guns, 390 guns to be manned by Volunteer Artillery Corps, which might be raised. The estimates were provided for the 84 guns and he hoped that in ensuing years the money would be raised for the rest of the 390. We were 23,000 Volunteers short of the establishment, and he hoped that we should have raised Volunteer Artillery sufficient to provide these field guns, his personal opinion, as representing the Intelligence Department, being strongly in favour of having that large force of Volunteer Artillery, for till we had such a force we should not be justified in considering these shores safe from invasion. He was glad that he had received from the authorities permission to make that statement. (cheers).

Colonel Hill (Cardiff), who for 23 years has commanded a Volunteer battery, expressed his great satisfaction at the determination of the authorities to restore the Volunteer field batteries which they so unwisely abolished 14 or 15 years since. He confirmed Colonel Shakespeare in saying that he had never experienced any difficulty with the field battery under his command, and he suggested that the nine-pounder guns which had now been discarded by the Royal Artillery, should be handed over to the Volunteers, and that the new field batteries, instead of being a separate organisation, should be attached one to each garrison brigade, where appointment to the field battery would be regarded as promotion by officers and men, and stimulate the efficiency of the brigade. The guns should be sent at once, as drill could be done before the waggons arrived.

The Earl of Wemyss commented sarcastically on the wrong-headedness of the authorities in their having destroyed the Volunteer field artillery organisation of the early days of the movement, and more than confirmed Colonel Shakespeare in regard to what he had done in moving over very difficult ground at the back of the Cottage at Wimbledon, and as to his remarkable manœuvring of his guns of position horsed with farm horses at the Brighton Review, when the guns went over 32 miles of ground, much of it the steep gradients of the Brighton Downs, without the slightest difficulty.

Colonel Ray and other officers spoke, the tone universally being one of sincere satisfaction at the statement made by General Brackenbury.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Lowther, Lt, 8o, North Regt, probationer to S C, from Hongkong.
Drew, Lt, North Regt, on probation to S C, from Hongkong.
Pounder, Lt, S Lanc Regt, on probation to S